



Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, right, ousted as Argentina's army commander, embraced his replacement during a swearing-in ceremony in Buenos Aires on Friday. Gen. Cristino Nicolásides also replaces Gen. Galtieri, who had not stepped down as president, on the three-member ruling junta.

## Begin Proposes a Nuclear-Free Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States sought to put together a lasting cease-fire in Lebanon on Friday as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin addressed the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

While Mr. Begin was being seated to the speaker's rostrum, 34 Arab and African delegates walked out of the assembly hall to protest his policies and Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

In his speech, Mr. Begin made no direct reference to the Israeli invasion, but said, "self-defense is a most sacred right and duty of all." Mr. Begin has portrayed the two-week-old invasion as an act of self-defense to protect northern Israel from Palestinian shelling and rocket attacks.

Mr. Begin also renewed Israel's offer to negotiate with its Arab neighbors to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East. He urged his Arab foes: "Let us meet; let us shake hands, talk peace to each other, make agreements and all of us will change the course of history of our nations."

The Soviet delegation boycotted the speech along with its East-bloc allies, except for Romania which maintains diplomatic relations with Israel.

Before the assembly session, the

Israeli leader met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Later, Mr. Haig said they had a "very important and serious discussion" on the current situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Haig said that, although grave, the situation in the Middle East was "not devoid of some hope for the future." He also confirmed the scheduled meeting Monday between Mr. Begin and President Reagan. At one point, the meeting had been called tentative by the State Department.

Asked whether a workable cease-fire could be arranged in Lebanon, Mr. Haig replied, "There is a cease-fire, providing the contending forces do not attack."

Meanwhile, a block away from UN headquarters, about a hundred Palestinian supporters demonstrated across from the Israeli mission.

### Tough Stance

On Thursday, offering what some observers saw as a preview of the tough tone he is expected to take with President Reagan, Mr. Begin said that Israeli troops will not leave Lebanon until an adequate demilitarized zone is established between the two countries.

He told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York that

the status quo will not be restored, and that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon until satisfactory safeguards are set up in a zone extending 27 to 30 miles (43 to 48 kilometers) north of Israel's border.

As long as this is not achieved, the Israeli Army will be in Lebanon," Mr. Begin vowed.

It was the prime minister's first speech in the United States and was viewed as sending a firm message to the Reagan administration, which is working on proposals to convince Israel to allow a strengthened UN peacekeeping force to replace its troops.

Mr. Begin indicated that the demilitarized zone, which he appeared to increase in size from original estimates of 25 miles, was paramount to Israel's security.

In the last two sessions of the General Assembly, Israel has proposed a demilitarized zone in the Middle East.

Although rows of seats in the delegates' section of the assembly hall were empty, Mr. Begin received sustained applause at the end of his 20-minute speech from the gallery.

Israel has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, arousing fears among its Arab neighbors that it already has a nuclear bomb.

Israel and the United States were the only dissenters.

## Argentina Rejects Truce Call

### Search for New President Foreseen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Gen. Cristino Nicolásides assumed command of the Argentine Army on Friday, replacing Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri in a shakeup touched off by Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands. The ruling junta was to begin considerations on who would replace Gen. Galtieri as president.

Gen. Nicolásides, taking command to shouts of "subordination and valor," pledged to act "for the good of the army, for the good of the armed forces and for the good of all the Argentine republic."

Gen. Galtieri embraced Gen. Nicolásides, one of his closest associates.

As army chief, Gen. Nicolásides will also replace Gen. Galtieri in the three-man ruling junta, joining Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo and Navy Commander

Jorge Anaya. Air Force and Navy officers reaffirmed support for their commanders in separate meetings during the last two days, navy and air force sources said.

A somber Gen. Galtieri said Thursday night: "I am leaving because the army did not give me the political support to continue as army commander and president of the nation."

Ordinarily, the presidency would be filled by the interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean. But Gen. Saint Jean left open the possibility that Gen. Galtieri would remain as the nominal president until a permanent successor is chosen, saying that to his knowledge Gen. Galtieri had not submitted a resignation.

Informed sources said the three top commanders were probably considering three alternatives: to rotate the presidency among themselves, to appoint a retired military

officer or a civilian subject to the junta's authority, or to maintain the present structure with the army commander also holding the presidency.

Gen. Lami Dozo, now senior member of the junta and a popular figure after the performance of his pilots in the Falkland fighting, would be first in line if the rotation alternative was chosen, the sources said. Otherwise, they said, the most favored candidates would be Gen. Saint Jean and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez.

There were suggestions here that the crisis indicated that the 6-year-old military regime had lost its grip on the nation and should prepare for a rapid transfer to civilian rule.

Military sources gave this account of the events leading to Gen. Galtieri's decision to resign: The army's senior generals demanded

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Gen. Alfredo St. Jean

### U.K. Told It Has to Withdraw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Only hours after the ouster of President Leopoldo Galtieri from the ruling junta, Argentina declared Friday that it would not formally end hostilities over the Falkland Islands until British troops withdrew from the islands, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Foreign Ministry said it had sent a message to the United Nations stating that Argentina could not officially accept a cease-fire in the South Atlantic until all British troops were off the islands.

The Foreign Ministry called for the withdrawal of British troops from the islands, the lifting of Britain's air and sea blockade of the Falklands and an end to economic sanctions against Argentina.

The statement, made in a message to the United Nations, said Argentina's position was in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 302, passed April 3, the day after Argentine troops invaded

A revival of nationalism appears to be developing in Britain. Page 2

the islands. The resolution called for withdrawal of Argentine troops, cessation of hostilities and negotiations.

Argentina, under terms of a surrender of its Falklands troops signed Monday night, agreed to a cease-fire and withdrawal of its troops.

"The [limited] cease-fire that Argentina is observing will be precarious while Britain persists in its stance, defined by its military occupation, the blockade and the economic aggression," the Argentine Foreign Ministry said.

The note came only hours after Gen. Galtieri was replaced as commander of the army and member of the ruling junta by Gen. Cristino Nicolásides.

In London, the British Foreign Office declined comment on the report.

"We have heard nothing at all from the United Nations or Buenos Aires, and until we do there is nothing we can say," a spokesman said.

Earlier Friday the British Foreign Office said that nearly 5,500 Argentine prisoners of war were being repatriated on two British vessels that left the Falklands on Friday.

### Canberra and Norland

The Foreign Office said the cruise ship Canberra and the North Sea ferry Norland — both requisitioned as British troopships — were sailing from Stanley, the Falklands capital, to Puerto Madryn in southern Argentina under an Argentine assurance of safe conduct.

Both ships were loaded with prisoners Thursday, the Canberra with about 4,500 and the Norland with 1,000.

A spokesman said Friday evening that the Canberra was forced to drop anchor shortly after leaving because of bad weather. There was no immediate word of the progress of the Norland, however.

In announcing that Britain and Argentina have agreed to cooperate in repatriating the prisoners, however, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was still awaiting a authoritative Argentine statement that hostilities have ended throughout the South Atlantic — not only on the Falkland Islands.

The government has warned that until such a statement is received, Britain will continue to hold several hundred senior Argentine officers and key technicians.

### Earlier Refusal

The military junta in Buenos Aires had earlier refused to let the prisoners return directly to Argentina, and Britain said hundreds of them could die of cold or disease in the harsh Falklands winter.

English-speaking prisoners listening to the Canberra's British Broadcasting Corp. radio relay heard the news that they were being sent back to Argentina and passed the word to the others aboard, a British reporter said.

A waiter on the cruise ship said: "There was almost a carnival atmosphere in here last night when we told them Galíndez was out. They didn't seem too upset."

The British Office said the Argentine hospital ships Bahia Paraiso and Almirante Irizar also would go to Stanley to pick up wounded Argentines.

The Foreign Office said that evacuation plans were agreed upon through the International Red Cross and that Red Cross officials would be on both British ships to supervise the prisoners' return.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament Thursday that there were 10,660 prisoners, but government officials said Friday the latest count was 11,845.



A Lebanese mother walked with her children and another family member along a street in Beirut.

## Israelis Move Into East Beirut as Far as Demarcation Line

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Israeli troops moved into Christian East Beirut Friday and advanced to the demarcation line with predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

The Israeli infantrymen pushed closer to the guerrilla trenches in West Beirut one day after Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, challenged the Israelis to attack, vowing to turn the Lebanese capital into their graveyard.

The Israeli troops drove through the streets of East Beirut in armored personnel carriers and parked near checkpoints where civilian traffic moved unimpeded to and from West Beirut.

Lebanese Army commandos checked identities as the Israelis watched. Most of the traffic was sought to flee from a feared Israeli drive to crush the PLO nerve center in West Beirut.

He called for a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon with a "massive U.S. presence" and said that Israel would not accept a United Nations contingent.

There were reports that sporadic shelling had resumed around hastily built guerrilla redoubts at their stronghold near the Beirut international airport on the southern edge of the city.

Witnesses said that Phalangist Christian militiamen, who have held the eastern half of Beirut since the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, guided their Israeli allies through their territory to the demarcation zone, the "green line."

The Israeli troops drove through Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday that Israel was observing a 48-hour truce in Lebanon as requested by the United States, but was taking no responsibility for actions by Christian forces in Beirut.

He called for a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon with a "massive U.S. presence" and said that Israel would not accept a United Nations contingent.

There were reports that sporadic shelling had resumed around hastily built guerrilla redoubts at their stronghold near the Beirut international airport on the southern edge of the city.

The renewed signs of military unrest came at a moment when Mr. Calvo Sotelo's severely divided Union of the Democratic Center, humiliated in last month's regional elections in Andalusia, appears to be on the verge of an open split. With the party demoralized and in disarray, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to call early parliamentary elections in the autumn, or at the latest in January, to avoid defeat over next year's budget in the Cortes.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo's weakness was underscored twice this week when the Socialists, the second largest party, abstained themselves from a rump faction that might seek an alliance with the Socialists after the balloting.

If the Union of the Democratic Center should openly split before the elections, Mr. Suárez is repeatedly mentioned as the potential leader of a rump faction that might seek an alliance with the Socialists after the balloting.

The Socialists do not want to provoke a government crisis or bring about quick elections before the end of this month, but they have used their leverage to extract important concessions from Mr. Calvo Sotelo.

Israel radio said the Israeli government has decided to reject an urgent request from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to pressure the Phalangists to lay down their arms. The proposal apparently was aimed at preventing the Christians from storming West Beirut as surrogates of the PLO.

"A battle they want, a battle they shall get," Mr. Arafat said Thursday in a speech on the Voice of Palestine radio.

"The battle for Beirut is just beginning. Beirut, the graveyard of the invaders, shall be the Stalinist of the Arabs," he said, referring to the Soviet city where thousands of Russians died fighting the Nazis in World War II.

He spoke as Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, intensified diplomatic efforts to end the fighting.

In talks with President Elias Sarkis and Premier Shafik Wazzan

INSIDE

■ A four-year U.S. study showed that women who used birth-control pills were about half as likely as others to get cancer of the ovaries. Page 3.

■ The U.S. economy is growing at the rate of 0.5 to 1 percent in the current quarter. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige says. Page 9.

■ Curt Jurgens, whose screen career spanned more than three decades, is dead at the age of 66. His more than 160 movies included "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "The Blue Angel" and "The Longest Day." Page 3.

■ A congressional panel looking into Washington's nuclear civil defense program has discovered that the sketchy plans thus far composed make no provision for evacuating members of Congress, among others, in the event of a holocaust. Page 3.

■ If Gertrude Stein — queen bee of literary Paris — led young writers anywhere, it was up a blind alley, says Waverley Root as he continues his memories of Montparnasse in the 1920s and 1930s. Page 5W.

■ Argentina kept its hopes alive in the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Hungary. In other games, Brazil defeated Scotland, 4-1, and Peru tied Italy, 1-1. Page 13.

■ Two bombs exploded in Spain. BILBAO, Spain (Reuters) — Police reported two bomb explosions in the Basque region of Spain, one wrecking a bank branch at Lasarte Friday and the other damaging a power substation at Durango Thursday night.

■ The grain company official said the new credit terms reflect the prevailing high market rates.

■ Extension of the grain credit terms until early 1983 came after the Soviet Union asked for a rolling forward of the debt at a meeting with grain-exporting companies last month in Paris, the private grain company executives said.

■ Most of the short-term credit was granted by European banks, with the Soviet Union putting up gold as collateral for the loan.

■ U.S. government officials said the extension request probably stemmed from Moscow's severe cash-flow problems. They said prices have plummeted for gold, oil and diamonds, the major sources of Soviet export earnings, and that Moscow continues to spend vast amounts to support the economies of Poland and other financially troubled East-bloc nations.

■ Major U.S. companies affected by the ban are General Electric, which wanted to supply turbine rotors for the projected 4,800-kilometer (3,000-mile), \$10-billion pipeline, and the Caterpillar Tractor Co., which had hoped to sell piping equipment.

■ When the Soviet Union first asked for short-term credit in early 1982, it marked a major change from the usual policy of paying for U.S. grain in cash.

■ The grain company official said the new credit terms reflect the prevailing high market rates.

■ President Reagan at the Varssilis economic summit conference urged other nations to reduce government subsidies and credit to the Soviet Union, but he made no mention of private credit used under the grain deal.

■ Meanwhile, American grain company officials said Friday that the Soviet Union has received extended credit, mainly from European banks, to repay about \$1 billion.

■ The Foreign Office said that evacuation plans were agreed upon through the International Red Cross and that Red Cross officials would be on both British ships to supervise the prisoners

## U.S. Begins Inquiry Into Reported Israeli Use of Cluster Bombs

By William Chapman  
and Don Oberndorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked Israel to supply information on whether it has used U.S.-supplied cluster bombs in Lebanon in violation of long-standing agreements. State Department officials have said.

Wat T. Cluverius, a deputy assistant secretary of state who has been handling Middle East negotiations, disclosed the U.S. inquiry on Thursday as a House subcommittee approved \$20 million in emergency aid to Lebanon.

Mr. Cluverius would not specify, under questioning by Rep. Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois, the legal or political consequences if

Israel is found to have used the projectiles, developed for U.S. forces in Vietnam, which release hundreds of steel shards from each grenade-size weapon.

Press reports from Lebanon said that cluster bombs were dropped on the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Brumeh near Beirut and the Armenian hospital at Azzamiyye in the hills over the Bekaa Valley. According to *Washington Post* correspondent Jonathan C. Randal, who saw the anti-personnel bombs at the hospital last Sunday, no one was killed by them in the air attack there but three persons were severely injured when they picked up unexploded weapons.

About 22,000 cluster bomb projectiles were supplied by the United States to Israel in the early 1970s, on condition that they be used only for "defensive purposes." Late in 1976, Israel reportedly promised the Ford administration that the bombs would only be used against military, fortified targets and only if Israel were attacked by more than one country.

After reports that cluster bombs were used by Israel against refugee camps, farms and villages in early 1978, in the previous large-scale invasion of Lebanon, Israeli authorities informed Washington that a mistake had been made in using the weapons and promised to impose tighter restrictions.

The current Lebanese devastation was described on Thursday by Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House subcommittee, as a "carnage of enormous proportions."

Bradshaw Langmaid Jr., a deputy assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, testified that about 600,000 people living in Beirut and southern Lebanon had been directly affected by the fighting following the Israeli invasion.

AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson, who was named as special coordinator for Lebanon disaster relief, said that he would meet in New York on Friday with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to launch the new U.S. effort.

The hearing of the House subcommittee touched off the first congressional exchange on Lebanon, with three members of Congress condemning Israel's invasion, and one of them demanding that the Reagan administration threaten an aid cutoff to force an Israeli withdrawal.



British marines spoke with residents of Stanley during a patrol of the Falkland Islands capital in a photo released on Thursday.

## 3,000 Protesters In Egypt Assail Israel and U.S.

Reuters

CAIRO — Riot police prevented about 3,000 demonstrators from marching on the presidential palace Friday to call on the government to take punitive measures against Israel for its action in Lebanon.

The demonstrators denounced Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel as well as the U.S. role in the Middle East, shouting "Down with Israel and the U.S.," "Let us kick out the [Israeli] ambassador," and "Abolish the treaty."

The police tightened security around the palace and the area of the al-Azhar mosque, a major center of Islamic learning, where the demonstrators had earlier prayed in memory of the Arabs killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The police allowed a bus carrying leaders of three opposition groups — the Socialist Labor Party, the National Progressive Unionist Party and the Liberal Party — to reach the palace.

Outside the palace, the opposition leaders said that they had demanded the withdrawal of Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Egyptian recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and a freeze on Egyptian oil sales to Israel.

## Beirut Press, Accustomed to Risk, Discovers Things Can Get Worse

By David B. Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — For reporters and television crews who thought they had become accustomed to the specter of chance death or injury in the seven years of civil war in Lebanon, the Israeli invasion is a reminder that things can always get more dangerous.

The Israeli invasion has added intense air, sea or land bombardment to the danger of bullets fired by trigger-happy members of the more than 40 armed vigilante factions that roam the streets here day and night.

"The biggest problem here is that there is not just one front: there are fronts everywhere," said Alain Debos, a French cameraman for a CBS team who was injured June 4 when Israeli jets attacked the Beirut sports stadium, a suspected Palestinian munitions depot.

Referring to Beirut's multitude of armed factions that have divided up the streets in blocks like a checkerboard, Mr. Debos added, "The hysteria of people is the worst danger for us."

"It's the Crazies," said Tom Spell of ABC, who was one of the last correspondents to leave Da Nang before it fell to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. "You cannot talk of Vietnam or Rhodesia."

"It's not like most wars where you know who is shooting at you and who is the enemy," said Mr. Spell. "It's the crazies behind

you, the kids with the AK-47s, that has always been the problem here ever since the 1975 civil war."

But the present combination of circumstances — the Israeli invasion, the existence of four armies (Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Israeli) at close quarters and tension among the various armed Lebanese factions faced with extinction — create an unusually difficult scene to cover.

Mr. Debos had been standing 50 yards (about 45 meters) away when Jean Lugot, a cameraman for French television, was killed in the stadium attack. Mr. Debos, a veteran of covering civil wars in Africa, was burned on his side and arms by a bomb explosion. A Time magazine photographer, Barry Iverson, suffered multiple breaks in one leg and shrapnel wounds across his body that day.

Despite the dangers of random Israeli shelling and bombing of Beirut, the four armies in Lebanon have rarely intentionally treated journalists badly.

In this unusual war a reporter can cross from West Beirut, where the Palestinian guerrillas are based, through Syrian and Christian militia checkpoints to visit the Israeli-held areas and conduct interviews with Israeli soldiers, and then make the return trip.

An absence of censors does not mean that Western journalists are unhampered in their reporting. Working in Beirut is made more difficult by the confusion, the multitude of voices and the absence of an organized method of news distribution.

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NEW YORK PARIS

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — The British are a pragmatic people, and their post-war history has been a process of accommodation to the reality of reduced power and to the need of acting in concert with allies.

But now, in the aftermath of the triumph over Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seems prepared to lead a nationalist revival. In the euphoria of victory, she has sounded increasingly like De Gaulle, increasingly determined to tell the world the Britain is quite able to work out its own solutions to its own problems.

Thus, in her statement to the House of Commons Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher emphasized several times the "will to succeed" that this country had shown in the Falklands. And she angrily told Michael Foot, the opposition Labor Party leader, that British servicemen had not died in the islands so she could turn them over to a United Nations trusteeship, as he had proposed.

The hearing of the House subcommittee touched off the first congressional exchange on Lebanon, with three members of Congress condemning Israel's invasion, and one of them demanding that the Reagan administration threaten an aid cutoff to force an Israeli withdrawal.

Even before the Falklands crisis erupted on April 2, a number of nationalistic trends were developing in British attitudes. A majority of voters, according to the opinion polls, favored British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, and at the Conservative Party's annual conference last

fall in Blackpool, former Prime Minister Edward Heath was booted when he ventured complimentary remarks about the European Community, to which Britain does not belong.

Despite the support expressed

by President Reagan for British war policy during his visit to London and despite the material supplied by the United States, he is seen by many people here as a fumbling and inconsistent leader of the Western alliance.

Many Britons objected when they read that the president, in welcoming the end of hostilities, had referred only to a cease-fire and not to a surrender, adopting the words also used by Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, the Argentine leader forced to resign after the defeat at Stanley. Gen. Galtieri was widely seen here as a coward incapable even of admitting that his country had been beaten.

On Tuesday night, Alan Clark, a prominent Tory Member of Parliament, was asked what would happen if the United States objected to Britain's plans for the Falklands.

Press conferences are rare. Lebanese government officials have not held any since the invasion began.

The present combination of circumstances — the Israeli invasion, the existence of four armies (Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Israeli) at close quarters and tension among the various armed Lebanese factions faced with extinction — create an unusually difficult scene to cover.

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In this unusual war a reporter can cross from West Beirut, where the Palestinian guerrillas are based, through Syrian and Christian militia checkpoints to visit the Israeli-held areas and conduct interviews with Israeli soldiers, and then make the return trip.

A fierce competition has developed for the services of the few taxi drivers who are willing to move across the war zones to see who is fighting whom.

Taxi fees to the front lines range up to \$100 a trip for reporters and three to four times that much for television teams.

After one driver was killed, relatives kidnapped a four-member United Press International and Independent Television News team from the Commodore Hotel and held it for a few hours until it arranged to have the driver's family paid \$40,000.

For the reporters, the evenings and nights are spent fighting over the four telex machines and two telephone lines to the outside world usually available at the Commodore.

Throughout the day, a half dozen Lebanese radio stations broadcast conflicting versions of what is happening on the battlefield and inside the government.

Western embassies, most now with only small staffs and preoccupied with survival, are not a major source of information, though there are a few diplomats who seem to remain extremely well informed.

The biggest problem in gathering news comes at nightfall. Rare is the reporter who is willing to risk his money or life to go out and verify a report or visit a friend. That leaves the radio stations and telephones, if they are working, as the remaining sources of news after dark.

Gen. Nicolaidis, who was born on Jan. 2, 1925 and is of Greek parentage, assumed his new positions after Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri "voluntarily resigned" as president and head of the army following Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands, through diplomacy.

It is an attitude that his friends and enemies say is typical, for Gen. Nicolaidis is considered one of the toughest members of an army not known for being soft on political issues.

Gen. Nicolaidis, who was born on Jan. 2, 1925 and is of Greek parentage, assumed his new positions after Lt. Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri "voluntarily resigned" as president and head of the army following Argentina's defeat in the Falkland Islands, through diplomacy.

He has been a protégé of Gen. Galtieri, and the two are close personally. When Gen. Galtieri was preparing the announcement of his resignation, he went to be with his friend at the Campo de Mayo military base in 1974. He was made a brigadier general in 1975.

Gen. Nicolaidis was a leader of the military campaign in Córdoba against leftist guerrillas and developed a reputation for ruthlessness. He engaged in a celebrated clash in Córdoba last year with Radical Party leaders, charging in court that their statements calling for elections violated the national security law. The case was dismissed.

He completed the army's Superior Course on Strategy and was director of the School for Combat Services in 1974. He was promoted to captain and progressed through the Argentine chain of service schools. He served as a staff officer at the army high command and in 1970 was promoted to colonel.

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In the early hours of Thursday, Gen. Galtieri finally declared: "All right, I cannot count on the army any more."

## U.S.-Latin Relations May End Up Surviving Conflict in Falklands

By Alan Riding  
*New York Times Service*

MEXICO CITY — Despite Latin America's dismay at U.S. support for Britain in the Falklands conflict, Washington's relations with much of the continent may not have been permanently damaged by the crisis, according to diplomats, government officials and other experts in the region.

The sources said Argentina's surrender in the islands had dampened Latin America's emotional response to the conflict and had opened the way for gradual normalization of ties with Washington.

A senior official in Mexico said he thought the impact of the crisis on United States-Latin American relations had been exaggerated. "Yes, they have been affected, but not in a very serious way," he said. "In each country, it's the bilateral relationship with Washington that really counts."

Diplomats said that Latin America would continue to campaign strongly for negotiations un-

der United Nations auspices that would lead to Argentine control over the Falklands. They said no nation in the region would agree to participate in joint administration of the islands for fear of undermining Argentina's claim.

The United States' relations with Argentina, they went on, would remain badly scarred by the conflict, although much would depend on internal developments in Argentina and on Washington's ability to persuade London to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the Falklands.

But they argued that since most Latin governments gave more importance to their relations with Washington than those with Buenos Aires, the Falklands issue would soon fade as a major point of friction with the United States.

"Washington's support for Britain didn't go down well," a Latin American diplomat said, "but Washington does lots of things that don't go down well and relations don't change."

Diplomats said that Latin America would continue to campaign strongly for negotiations un-

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Conferees Adopt U.S. Budget Plan

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators adopted on Friday a 1983 budget plan designed to hold the deficit to less than \$404 billion and sent the proposal to the House and Senate for final approval next week.

The conferees resolved the differences between separate budgets passed by the Senate and the House by adopting, on a voice vote, a \$376-billion Republican compromise.

The spending plan, written behind closed doors Wednesday by congressional Republicans and the budget director, David A. Stockman, projects a 1983 deficit of \$103.9 billion. It cuts about \$7 billion from non-defense discretionary programs and about \$6 billion from the Medicare, Medicaid, food stamp and welfare programs. It calls for \$269 billion in new taxes next year.

### Russia Criticizes Reagan UN Speech

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency Tass said Friday that President Reagan resorted to distortions and rumors in his speech Thursday to the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The commentary also said it was "difficult to take seriously" Mr. Reagan's calls for international restraint, given American actions in the Caribbean, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. It said he jangled data about Soviet and American military expenditures, "grossly distorted" the policies of the Soviet Union and "repeated absurd rumors" about the alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons.

"As a matter of fact," the commentary said, "the president's speech boiled down to rhetorical justifications of the policy of the United States aimed at undermining détente and aggravating international tension."

### Former Viet Cong Official Resigns

BANGKOK — The former president of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, Huynh Thanh Phat, has resigned as vice chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers, Radio Hanoi reported Friday in a broadcast monitored here.

The broadcast said that the Council of State had accepted a recommendation of the Council of Ministers to let the former Viet Cong leader give up his post to assume a new assignment, which the radio did not reveal. Mr. Phat was ranked fourth of eight vice chairmen and is chairman of the state construction commission.

A Western diplomat in Bangkok said Mr. Phat's departure left three officials from southern Vietnam in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet. Mr. Phat was president of the Viet Cong government from 1969 to 1976, the year after the Communist victory in the south, when he assumed his Council of Ministers post.

### South China Farmers Beat Teachers

PEKING — Farmers in South China are beating teachers and robbing local schools of land, furniture and building materials, the People's Daily reported Friday.

Two front-page letters from the district authorities in Human and Guangxi provinces listed examples of farmers grazing their livestock on school property and stealing doors, window frames,

## Congress Forgotten in War Evacuation Program

### U.S. Representatives Question Omission and Criticize Assumptions of Planners

By Francis X. Clines  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A congressional panel looking into Washington's nuclear civil defense program has just discovered that the steady plans thus far prepared make no provision for evacuating members of Congress, among others, in the event of an attack.

"Whether the public might be better served by the evacuation of Congress in the event of attack is, I suppose, a highly debatable proposition," said Rep. Stan Paris, Republican of Virginia.

Rep. Paris heaped sarcasm on repeated assurances that the government's "crisis relocation" plan now being formulated will be able to move 2.81 million persons from the Washington metropolitan area to surrounding hamlets up to 300 miles (480 kilometers) away in three days.

"Are members of Congress defined as 'critical workers?'" Rep. William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, asked at a hearing Wednesday, pressing District of

Columbia officials to explain how they set their priorities for moving various categories of people.

"We have not really identified members of Congress as critical workers at the present time," Richard Bortolotti, the District of Columbia's director of emergency preparedness, replied. "We know that they are, of course."

#### 5-Hour Scrutiny

In the hearing before the House subcommittee on District of Columbia government operations, Rep. Gray and Rep. Paris spent more than five hours scrutinizing the ambitious metropolitan survival program that is being formulated by separate state and local governments under the guidance of the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

The congressmen questioned, for example, why a planned contingent of 179,000 residents of the city could get beyond the outskirts of the metropolitan area, where masses of suburban dwellers would also be trying to leave, and

reach the Shenandoah Valley, 130 miles away.

They also pointed out that the principal facilities in the valley now consist of one hotel and a golf course.

On the charts and pamphlets prepared so far by the city's emergency civil defense staff, it is estimated that, under the most optimistic of scenarios, perhaps 20 percent of the residents would not get out.

Rep. Paris noted that the present plan is to use city buses for the many residents without automobiles and to have drivers make three round trips to the distant shelter in a period of as much as a week, presuming that a warning of nuclear attack would come that far in advance.

"The world is not like that," Rep. Paris said. "Can you really imagine the typical Metro bus drivers taking his wife and family on the first trip, we can assume, then being talked into leaving them and making two more round trips back when a nuclear holocaust is coming?"

Reagan administration officials listened to the criticisms, conceding that many of them were accurate. They argued, however, that those shortcomings demonstrated the need for the new seven-year, \$4.2-billion program proposed by the White House to sharply increase expenditures for the planning of relocations.

#### Strategic Advantage

"Our goal is to double the number of Americans that would survive from a major Soviet attack on the United States," said John E. Dickey, an assistant associate director of the Emergency Management Administration. He argued that the Soviet Union enjoyed a strategic advantage because it outspends the United States 10 to

"In conjunction with our strategic forces," Mr. Dickey contended, "civil defense can help to persuade the Soviet leadership that the ultimate outcome of an attack by them on the United States would be worse for them than for us."

A critic of the administration program, retired Rear Adm. Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., asked how planners could assume that Moscow would provide a week's warning of an attack, while the Pentagon bases its "strategic requirements on a no-warning attack."

Mr. Dickey replied that the Pentagon was taking into account both possibilities, and that a strong relocation program would give the president an option beyond ordering a pre-emptive strike upon hearing of Soviet evasions.

"Strangely, a great deal of the rationale for a relocation plan is based on the fact that the Russians have such a plan," said Adm. Carroll, who is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private study group. "If we can foresee major problems with our plan, how can the Soviets relocate and survive when they can scarcely feed their nation in peacetime? When their transportation system and roads are primitive and only 5 percent of the population have cars?"

كما من الأصل



Robert D. Hormats

**Robert Hormats, Economics Aide, To Reign in U.S.**

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Robert D. Hormats, who has had a hand in the international economic decisions of the last four U.S. administrations and is now assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, will resign soon to take a job in the private sector.

"After 12 years in government, it's time to move on to new challenges," he said, confirming reports that he had told Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. of his plans to depart.

Mr. Haig now must fill the top two economic positions in the State Department, Myer Rashish resigned earlier this year as undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Hormats was in charge of U.S. preparations for the seven-nation economic summit conference in Versailles and has attended all such major meetings since they began in 1975. He said he did not have a new job but expected to work in investment banking or the corporate world.

## U.S. Report Finds Pill May Protect Women From Ovarian Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A four-year study of women who use birth-control pills showed that such women were about half as likely as others to get cancer of the ovaries, according to a report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

The results could not be explained by any other characteristics in which the two groups of women differed, the report said.

"Our findings agree with those of earlier studies that estimated a reduction of about 40 percent to 50 percent in the risk of ovarian cancer among oral contraceptive users," the scientists said. They noted that women who have many children also seem to be protected by this experience against ovarian cancer.

#### Hormonal Effects

If this is so, the report said, it is plausible that oral contraceptive use, which has hormonal effects like those of pregnancy, would also tend to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer. However, a study done by epidemiologists of the New York State Health Department and reported earlier this week at a meeting in Cincinnati did not show a protective effect of oral contraceptives against ovarian cancer, according to Mr. Stolley, who said that he had no explanation for the discrepancy.

The report in the medical journal said two previous studies suggested that, in contrast to the use of the oral contraceptives, women who used estrogens for long periods for noncontraceptive purposes, such as to correct menopausal problems, might have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer. The authors of the new report said that their data were insufficient to evaluate the effects of using noncontraceptive estrogens.

## Cambodia Rebel Unity Reported and Denied

*The Associated Press*

**SINGAPORE** — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafei said Friday the three Cambodian factions fighting Vietnam's occupation of their country will form a coalition next week. But one of the parties denied any coalition agreement had been reached.

Mr. Ghazali told a news conference that the Communist Khmer Rouge headed by Khiem Sampan, the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front headed by former Premier Son Sam and the Mouliamka faction headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk agreed to unite and set up headquarters in a rebel-held area near the Thai border.

But a spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front said in Bangkok that no agreement had been reached beyond one signed in Singapore in September to pursue such a coalition.

#### Base on Philippine Ship

*United Press International*

**ZAMBOANGA, Philippines** — A fire on an inter-island passenger ship in the Sulu Sea led to the deaths of 23 persons Friday, officials said. A coast guard commander said 334 passengers and crewmen were rescued and about 20 of them were injured. He said most of the 23 victims drowned.

**Major Bank Scandal Grows in Italy**

*United Press International*

**ROME** — The suicide of a 55-year-old bank secretary eight days after the disappearance of her boss has plunged Italy into its biggest bank scandal since the collapse of Michele Sindona's financial empire in the 1970s.

"May Calvi be double-cursed for the damage he has caused to the bank and all its employees," Grazia Corvoher said in a note she wrote before leaping to her death from the fifth floor of the Ambrosiano bank in Milan Thursday night.

The man she referred to was Roberto Calvi, 61, president of the Ambrosiano bank and Italy's leading

#### Toronto Man Charged With Nazi War Crimes

*United Press International*

**TORONTO** — An elderly Toronto man has been charged in a West German extradition warrant with participation in the World War II slaughter of more than 10,000 Lithuanian Jews.

Albert Helmuth Rausa, reported by police to be either 73 or 74, was arrested on Thursday and appeared in Ontario Supreme Court in the first step of proceedings that could send him to West Germany for trial on war crimes charges.

**Rebels Kill Salvador Defense Aide**

*United Press International*

**SAN SALVADOR** — Deputy Defense Minister Adolfo Castillo died when his helicopter was shot down by guerrillas battling the largest army offensive of the war, government sources said Friday.

The sources confirmed a report Thursday by the rebels' Radio Venceremos that Mr. Castillo and another unidentified person were killed when their helicopter sought to fly over the town of San Fernando.

The officials said they hoped the guerrillas' battling an offensive by

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Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta issued the necessary decrees dissolving the bank's administrative organs. Then the governor of the Bank of Italy named Vincenzo de Sario, 43, as temporary commissioner.

Finally, the national commission that supervises the Milan stock exchange ordered a suspension in dealing in Ambrosiano bank shares effective Friday, to prevent speculation as 180,000 Ambrosiano shareholders sold to sell.

In the preceding four sessions of the stock exchange, the value of the Ambrosiano bank shares had dropped by 30 percent.

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**Actor Curt Jurgens, 66, Is Dead**

*The Associated Press*

**VIENNA** — Actor Curt Jurgens, 66, whose screen career spanned more than four decades and 160 films, died of heart failure Friday in a Vienna hospital.

The German-born actor, who became an Austrian citizen after World War II, had undergone surgery in the United States several times, including an operation by heart specialist Michael DeBakey in Houston.

Mr. Jurgens, whose credits included "Golden Girl" (1979); "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977); "Lord Jim" (1965); "Of Love and Desire" (1964); "Ferry to Hong Kong" (1961); "Heroes and Sinners" (1959); "The Enemy Below" (1957), and "And God Created Woman" (1957).

The son of a Hamburg businessman and a French woman, Mr. Jurgens went to high school in Berlin and afterward studied acting with Walter Janssen. After a stint as a newspaper reporter, he began his theatrical career as a singer-entertainer at Berlin's Metropol Theater.

Mr. Jurgens, known as Curt Jurgens to European audiences, left the stage for the cinema, but returned to the boards periodically to perform in various European productions.

His hoarse bass voice became his trademark in German, English and French movies and in French and German theaters.

Mr. Jurgens married five times

— to opera singer Lulu Baster, actress Judith Holzmeister, Hollywood star Eva Bartok, French model Simone Bacherot and, in 1978, to Margie Schmitz.

His more well-known films in

clude "Golden Girl" (1979); "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977); "Lord Jim" (1965); "Of Love and Desire" (1964); "Ferry to Hong Kong" (1961); "Heroes and Sinners" (1959); "The Enemy Below" (1957), and "And God Created Woman" (1957).

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Challenge at the UN

The Soviet government "emphatically rejects" Andrei Gromyko told the United Nations, "the absurd talk" about the use of chemical weapons — by Soviet clients in Laos and Cambodia and by Moscow itself in Afghanistan. President Reagan responded on Thursday, telling the same audience that the Soviet Union had broken its treaty word not to use chemical and biological weapons.

So who is telling the truth? The UN special session on disarmament can hardly dodge the question if it is at all serious about its high mission. Even if each superpower were not demanding that the conference validate its position on the chemical weapons issue, the conferees would have a deep interest in establishing their relative good faith. Mr. Gromyko uttered his denial, after all, in the context of proposing that yet another international agreement banning chemical weapons be made. Surely the UN session will find it relevant to note how the Soviet government has recently been treating its earlier international pledges on this very matter.

Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States has "conclusive evidence" of the use of

chemical and toxin weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan and by the Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes in Laos and Cambodia. We presume the UN conferees will want to inspect the U.S. evidence. But, wisely, Mr. Reagan did not let it go at that. The Communist perpetrators of chemical warfare have so far denied UN investigators access to the regions. Mr. Reagan called on them to admit those UN experts so that they can "conduct an effective, independent investigation to verify cessation of these horrors."

It will be said by some in the great pipe organ on the East River that Mr. Reagan was simply making anti-Communist propaganda. Why deny it? He was making propaganda, the best kind and a necessary kind. What he said was true and deserved to be said precisely in that forum, vulnerable as it is, to windy one-sided expositions. The UN disarmament conference badly needs to come to terms with a country, the Soviet Union, with the gall to demand a new ban on an odious form of warfare that it is practicing and covering up even as it speaks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why Have a Steel War?

"This is especially welcome news," is how William DeLancy of Republic Steel described the Commerce Department decision to levy penalties on steel imported from nine countries. The deeply depressed American steel industry has indeed won a small battle in its war to protect its domestic market. But for the economy as a whole, the cost of victory will be high and the benefits modest. No legal or diplomatic maneuvering can solve the industry's fundamental problems: excess capacity and low productivity.

Imports last year accounted for about 20 percent of steel sales. Domestic companies insist that some of these imports were made possible only by foreign government subsidies. After a futile search for a different explanation, the Commerce Department has tentatively agreed. Some 3.9 million tons, it says, were unfairly dumped.

Importers of steel from seven European countries, plus Brazil and South Africa, must henceforth post bonds equal to the estimated subsidies. If the U.S. International Trade Commission eventually rules that the imports injured American producers, the bonds will be forfeited.

Since few would risk large losses, the ruling is likely to stop imports from Britain, France and Italy, which are said to subsidize prices by at least 20 percent.

The initial effect may be a modest spurt in domestic sales. But medium-term consequences for the economy as a whole, and for Big Steel in particular, are hardly favorable. The European Economic Community plans to retaliate by restricting imports of American products. And the increase in market share gained by U.S. steel producers will almost certainly be lost as importers switch to

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### A Jaundiced Eye for Galtieri

It was Galtieri who set Argentina on its rash adventure. He presided over a regime that time and again refused to take advantage of diplomatic offers that would have enabled Argentina to cut her losses when it was clear that the adventure was not going to succeed. We here have no responsibility for what happens in Argentina. We did not send the task force to remove a fascist dictator, however unpleasant his rule may have been for at least some of his country's citizens. He was toppled not by (British forces) but by the cruel logic of South American politics.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

(Galtieri) goes unmourned by his own people as a vainglorious braggart who only succeeded in humiliating the army and the flag which he was pledged to serve. The change of regime does give an opportunity for Buenos Aires, and its new leaders, not quite so intimately linked with the Falklands war, to face up to realities.

—From The Daily Mail (London).

The decision by Argentina's ruling generals to ditch President Galtieri is sensible and justified, if a bit belated.

It makes no substantial difference to the nature of the Argentinian regime. There is still a military dictatorship, but the chief braggart and bungler is gone.

Galtieri's departure should make it possible for a firm cease-fire to be established.

—From The Daily Express (London).

### Cease-Fire Is Unacceptable

Why should we accept a cease-fire when the Israeli invasion forces, backed by the American war machine, are occupying more

Arab territory and killing thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese?

(The United States is) sponsoring this flagrant invasion to enable the Israelis to impose their conditions, in the same fashion former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger managed to impose Israeli terms on the Arabs after the 1973 war.

—From Al-Rai al-Am (Kuwait).

### New Perspectives in Saudi Arabia

The new Saudi crown prince, Abdullah, has close contacts with Syria. This could affect the country's relations with Damascus and lead to internal dissension with the new king, who is regarded as pro-Western. King Fahd for his own part is suspicious of Syrian support for Khomeini's Iran, which in turn is thought likely to foment unrest among Saudi Shiites as a means of destabilizing the Sunnite ruling house in Riyadh. This new power constellation comes into being at a critical time for the Saudi state.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Remember the Lesson of Sweden

Those in Western Europe who seek unilateral nuclear disarmament and a more neutral stance in answer to the tensions of the nuclear balance of terror would do well to keep an eye on developments around Sweden.

It was on the Swedish coast that a Soviet submarine went aground last year, in an embarrassingly clumsy misapplication of Soviet military presence to a neutral country.

And even as anti-nuclear demonstrators were greeting President Reagan on his European tour, neutral Sweden was obliged to drop depth charges to chase an unidentified foreign submarine out of Sweden's waters.

—From the Albuquerque Journal.

## June 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Gripes Over Grapes

PARIS — The Chamber of Deputies gave a temporary endorsement to the government's policy on the trouble in the south of France. M. Clemenceau, the premier, who was in good oratorical form told the chamber that so long as the winegrowers confined themselves to legitimate protests, he left them alone; but when certain committees began to exert pressure on municipal councilors to make them resign, and to threaten people with violence if they paid taxes, it was high time to interfere. If such doings were permitted, public order in France would become a thing of the past. The premier went on to say that warrants had been issued against persons guilty of misdemeanors and felony.

### 1932: Reparations at Issue

LAUSANNE — Experts in the majority of delegations at the reparations conference here say that there will be no wiping of the reparation slate unless promise of large reductions in war debts or some initiative in that direction comes from Washington while the parley is in session. Reference in the five-power declaration of an inter-European moratorium on war debts and reparations to a definite solution "within the framework of the general settlement" has been accepted by the Franco-Belgian Little Entente and the Polish bloc as conditioning reparation cancellation. But the Anglo-Italian and German bloc has its face set upon a definite reparation settlement here.



## How Argentina Stabbed Itself in the Back

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Prussian officers, after Germany's defeat in 1918, turned for an alibi to the Dolchstosslegende, a medieval tale in which the warrior Siegfried was stabbed in the back. Hitler later revived the same Dolchstoss, using the Jews as scapegoat for Germany's loss of World War I.

This ancient excuse — "we would have won, had we not been betrayed" — is now being used by the Argentine junta. Seeking to avoid responsibility for defeat, the junta is fanning hatred for the United States.

Responding to this, both Alexander Haig and Jeane Kirkpatrick are urging President Reagan to do by telephone what he would not do face-to-face with Prime Minister Thatcher at the Versailles summit meeting: pressure her to go easy on the Argentines. That would be "magnuminous in victory."

In this way, we would presumably get credit in Latin America for saving Argentina's face, and — our State Department hopes — dissociate ourselves from the resentful Latinas feel at the British for committing the sin of winning a fair fight.

That is precisely the wrong policy; it feeds the Dolchstosslegende.

What the people of Argentina need now is to wake up to reality. They have been fed phony dreams of glory; they were told they were winning when they were losing; they have been lied to by their leaders and their news media. Even now, the junta seeks to preserve unreality by pretending the surrender of all its forces was a minor setback in a grand campaign, and by darkly hinting that the United States was the villain.

The shame of Argentina is not in diplomatic miscalculations, nor in losing a military action. The dishonor lies in the way an intelligent and civilized populace permitted junta to do what it did to blind it to reality.

Fact: The just-resigned President Galtieri, for all his stars and ribbons and sashes, was only an armchair general; he is better equipped to be a doorman at a fancy hotel. His diplomatic strategy was all bluff; his military tactics inept; and even when defeat became apparent, he did not have the sense or courage to cut his losses.

Fact: The Argentine admirals — those who talked the loudest before the firing began — turned out to be unwilling to fight. Nobody can claim this is a Latin trait: the Argentine pilots proved just the opposite. Yet after the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, the Argentine navy — in terror of two submarines and in dereliction of duty — put its tail between its legs and let the other armed services fight the war.

Fact: The Argentine army has command-

ers who make announcements but not war.

At Goose Green, a spirited Argentine defense would have endangered the British flank thrusting toward Port Stanley, but the Argentines gave up to a force half their size. At Port Stanley, a larger force at least as well led and well supplied as their British attackers never counterattacked; this is evidence of an army trained only to fight civilians.

Fact: With its soldiers prisoners, facing zero temperatures without shelter, the junta issues brave communiques from a television studio denigrating the British success as a "partial victory" and refusing to make it possible for the victors to reward the thousands of hungry, angry Argentines. That is the height of the junta's dishonor.

These stark realities are not recounted by British commentators for fear of "rubbing it in," of being mean-spirited to the losers, or even of encouraging them to insist on vengeance and continued war. At the moment, the reality seems too painful or too dangerous for anyone in Argentina to face. But only by stressing these facts — by waking Argentines to the truth of their terrible misleadership — can the lesson be brought home.

Let us not, then, seek to soften the blow to Argentina's national pride. That misplaced pride cost a thousand lives and deserves a blow. If we are to treat Argentines as adults and equals, we should urge them to throw out the rest of their beribboned and braided doormen and to examine the real causes of the collapse of their national standing.

The way for Argentina to stand tall among nations is not to build an army and buy arms with which to threaten its neighbors and subjugate its own people. The way is to reorganize its economy and polity to take advantage of its great human and natural resources. The object of the junta at this moment should be to help the Argentines face the consequences of their self-delusion.

One day the new *despachos* will come home — the soldiers who were made to suffer in captivity by a paralyzed junta afraid of the impact of their return. Then there may be an accounting. In the meantime, Argentina's friends should do nothing to save the face of an regime that avoids deserved disgrace by claiming to have been stabbed in the back.

*The New York Times*



## The Juggernaut Of Begin's Zionism

By Edward W. Said

*The writer, a professor of English at Columbia University, is a member of the Palestine National Council.*

one hand, Israel's severe and terrifying view that its neighbors exist only to destroy Jews, and, on the other, a patchwork of ambiguous and inarticulate Arab feelings that the modern world has not fully recognized the Arab nation.

The invasion has settled the long debate within Zionism as to the fate of the Palestinians who survived the destruction of their society in 1948. Is it still credible to speak of the moderating influence of those Jews who wanted some sort of mutual accommodation with the Palestinians?

The Knesset voted 94-3 to express confidence in the government — in effect, in favor of the destruction of Lebanon. Should the Palestinians not acquiesce in their own subjugation or extermination — fares they will obviously resist at all costs — the cause they represent is only temporarily buried.

That much is sure. As to how many countries need to be destroyed, how many lives lost, how many weapons acquired and used, how many Arab territories occupied and ruled, how many more peoples dispossessed and dispersed — these are figures dragged away as incidental, deserved retribution for Arab invasions.

The logic of Israel's action now

would also require an outside force with an absolute mandate. Just as it was claimed that Palestine was without people, so too is claimed that Lebanon does not exist, despite the different peoples whose history brought and kept them there for many years. The common charge is that Israel will not accept Israel, yet here is Israel not only violently remaking Lebanon but also remaking the past.

Moreover, the other Arab regimes are being asked to choose between the fate of Egypt and the fate of Lebanon. Marginalized and impoverished, Egypt now cuts no great swath through the Arab world. Lebanon has been incinerated. For Arab governments, unpopularity and indifference at home are only exceeded by the unattractiveness of options abroad. They face increasingly abrupt change, for which the old desperate clutching at the status quo will not suffice. Still, the United States' incredible insensitivity to its Arab allies will allow the Israelis to continue on their untrained course, while favored Arab "moderates" receive more American arms and idiotic panaceas like "strategic consensus."

The scope of projected Israeli power has grown well beyond the region. In December, for instance, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon gave a speech outlining Israel's security interests not only in the Arab world but also in Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and the whole of North Africa.

Now, in Lebanon, the Israelis have tried to obliterate a disorderly Arab pattern of small-scale revolutions and petty squabbles with an apocalyptic logic of extermination. Fortunately, neither the Palestinians nor other Arabs are likely to accept it.

*The New York Times*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Sovereignty?

Just as the "Yanks" are taught in school about the thirteen original colonies, and the Boston tea party, we "Argies" are taught about 1833 and how the British took away the Malvinas from us. One question that has come to my mind throughout this problem is the following: How long must the aggressor hold on to invaded territory before he can claim it as his own? Twenty...10...149 years? So in what year did Britain become sovereign over the Malvinas after the invasion of 1833?

If Great Britain claims sovereignty over the islands then it is obvious that aggression does pay. Aside from the fact that almost all the people of Britain do not know what happened before April 2, we Argies do and will not forget. In fact, as much as I dislike the Communist system, I would paint my stop-light red if it were to help me sleep in the entirety of my home.

—HAROLD SCHULTHESS, Zurich.

DR. R. MACKEL.

Munich.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune  
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John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)  
Chairman  
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## Promises To Make Not Keep

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Leonid Brezhnev's pledge that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, says the U.S. State Department, is "unverifiable and unenforceable" and "gives no assurance that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during a conflict."

But what if the United States were to make a no-first-use pledge? Echoing a statement made earlier by Secretary Haig, the same State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, said that "we would be bound to make Europe safe for conventional aggression."

In other words, the Russians cannot be trusted to keep their pledge, so it "gives no assurance"; but the United States would, of course, keep its no-first-use promise, which would therefore leave Europe defenseless against supposedly overwhelming Soviet conventional forces.

Baloney. Aside from the debatable question whether the Warsaw Pact's nonnuclear power in Europe is all that formidable, the fact is that neither superpower would accept at face value the other's mere pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. As long as each side has the capacity to use such weapons, the other will have to take into account the possibility that it advances.

The way for Argentina to stand tall among nations is not to build an army and buy arms with which to threaten its neighbors and subjugate its own people. The way is to reorganize its economy and polity to take advantage of its great human and natural resources. The object of the junta at this moment should be to help the Argentines face the consequences of their self-delusion.

That is why no essential element of deterrence against conventional attack would be lost if the United States were to pledge no first use of nuclear weapons. That is why the Soviet Union was able to make such a pledge, secure in the knowledge that it gave up no real military advantage. And that is why Reagan would do better to make the same pledge than to let people like Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander, go around saying — as he did on the day of the Soviet pledge — that he would recommend first use of nuclear weapons if the alliance faced defeat in a conventional war.

No-first-use is a political statement; and time is likely to show that the Soviet Union gained considerable

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June 19-20, 1982

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# WEEKEND

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## Montparnasse Memories: Gertrude Stein

by Waverley Root

**P**ARIS — I was still in my haze on first being in Paris when a young man who was working as a proofreader on the Paris Tribune took me to a cocktail party. If he told me who was giving it, the information did not register.

Caught in the usual dense, slowly milling crowd with a glass in my hand, I noticed vaguely a solidly built woman sitting in a large armchair as if it were a throne, who might very well have been the hostess; but nobody introduced me to her, or if someone did, that didn't register either.

I was too much enthralled by the paintings on the walls to notice anything else; they surpassed everything of their period which I had yet seen, except for the recently discovered collection of Impressionists in the Luxembourg Museum. I spent the rest of my time wondering at them, and have no recollection of leaving; I must have slipped away impishly without saying goodbye to anybody.

It was two or three months later that I realized for the first time that I had been the guest of Gertrude Stein at 27, rue de Fleurs.

The inspection of her pictures was the only personal contact, if it can be called that, which I ever had with Gertrude Stein, but I was of course constantly aware of her existence as a large luminary located in the same galaxy which I was using; and insignificant as I was, I have reason to believe that she was aware of mine, if only as a public nuisance. This was because for five years I wrote most of the book page of the Paris Tribune; where it seems, I learn from Hugh Ford's book "Published in Paris," I once remarked that she had ceased to amuse even the "ephemeral" clever persons who at first liked to talk about her because her particular brand of nonsense was at least a change from the sort of nonsense to which they had previously listened."

I do not suppose that this pleased her, and some of my subsequent criticisms may have pleased her even less, but as I recall them now, almost half a century later, I do not think I was particularly unfair to Gertrude Stein.

I would not maintain today that "nonsense" is a complete summing up of the works of Gertrude Stein, nor was that my attitude either in the 1930s. I certainly did not approach it with any preconceived attitude of hostility. I had read both "Three Lives" and "The Making of Americans" (the latter all the way through, a task which Edmund Wilson, who did not manage it, thought might be impossible) before I came to Paris, so I must have gotten hold of the second almost from the time of its publication; it came out in 1923 and I reached Paris in the spring of 1927. I find by digging into my files that I wrote, when "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" was published: "It appears to me that after 'Three Lives' and 'The Making of Americans' Gertrude Stein dived into a tunnel, emerging briefly with 'Composition as Explanation,' and then disappearing again until she popped out with the present book."

I remarked also that "Miss Stein has all but eliminated punctuation, but her sentences are so perfectly phrased that no punctuation is necessary. They can only be read one way." This does not sound particularly malevolent to me, though I am perhaps a prejudiced observer. Gertrude Stein did indeed have a gift for putting together sentences so tightly and so spare that they fall from the page with the thump of the inevitable. She possessed a recognizably true style, by which I mean one which is distinguished not merely by a pattern of writing, which is ornament, but by a pattern of thinking, which is structure. You feel the same beat in the universally accessible "Autobiography" as in her less-intelligible pieces, in which I fear it serves no good purpose.

It was another writer who picked up this tool and used it most effectively — Ernest Hemingway. His style improved when it developed to a point where it owed less to Gertrude Stein; but it was then so close to her that she was virtually praising herself when she sent an unsolicited review of "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (vintage 1923) to the Paris Tribune, which printed it but did not deem it necessary, under the circumstances, to pay for it.

"Three Stories and Ten Poems" is very pleasantly said [Miss Stein opined]. So far so good, further than that, and as far as that, I may say of



Jacques Lipchitz: "Portrait of Gertrude Stein" (1920).

Ernest Hemingway that as he sticks to poetry and intelligence it is both poetry and intelligence. Roosevelt is genuinely felt as young as Hemingway and as old as Roosevelt. I should say that Hemingway should stick to poetry and intelligence and eschew the hotter emotions and the more turgid vision. Intelligence and a great deal of it is a good thing to use when you have it, it's all for the best."

Gertrude Stein not only gave advice about writing to Hemingway in public, she also did it in private, and he profited by it. In addition, he picked up echoes of her style by induction, when he helped type the manuscript of "The Making of Americans" and read proof on it. Eventually he outgrew her, and her greatest contribution to his future work may have been models she provided for him of the well-turned sentence. I admire perfect sentences myself, but they are necessarily achievements on the small scale. That Gertrude Stein had the force to create on the large scale may be doubted: "The Making of Americans" is long, but length and breadth are different dimensions. Some analysts regard with admiration her employment of what she called "the continuous present." Perhaps this is only another way of saying that development through time was out of her reach. Her music was unmodulated, played from beginning to end in the same key.

The review of mine which was the most likely to have caught the eye of Gertrude Stein was of her "Lucy Church Amiable"; one might dare deduce that she noticed it from the fact that she never sent me a book to review again. It took the form of a parody of her own style, a device employed by others, including Hemingway, even before he broke with her. I fear it is far from being a masterpiece of the genre, but I reprint it here in case it may still possess some slight documentary interest:

### A REVIEW AND WHICH SMELLS LIKE A NOVEL

Lucy Church Amiable: A Novel of Romantic beauty and nature and which Looks like an Engraving, by Gertrude Stein, published by the plain Edition an Edition of first Editions of all the work not yet Printed of Gertrude Stein, Paris.

You can read sometimes Three Lives. Sometimes you can you can read sometimes Conversation as Explanation. You can read even you can read sometimes you can read if you have time sometimes you can read The Making of Americans.

You cannot read Lucy Church Amiable. Not even sometimes.

As an authorless writes a book a pink story.

Can you read much of this. She said can you read much of this. Can you read much. Of this on page nineteen. Nineteen and two is twenty-one. Twenty-one twenty-two twenty-thirty. Read much:

"To leave on the thirtieth and to arrive on the second and to be on the way on the fourth and to be settled by the fourteenth and to be having word of their decision on the sixteenth and to be forgiven on the seventeenth not twice but once. This makes it as noiseless as ever."

But not noiseless enough.

We can continue. We can continue as if we liked it.

We can continue as if as if we continued. We continue:

"She said. It is a great pleasure to put it there. She said it is a great pleasure when it is there. She said. It is not only necessary but needful and for many reasons and because of not having any present plan. She said that it was not very well said."

She said it herself. She not only said it she said it. It was not very well said. She said it. I said it, we all said it. It was not very well said.

Lamartine was not a queen. William James did not know names.

Some parts of Lucy Church Amiable are more difficult than others. Some parts of Lucy Church Amiable are less difficult than others. Some parts of Lucy Church Amiable are more simple than others.

"She said. And with a nod she turned her head toward the falling water.

Reverence of Air



Stein in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris (about 1904).

But then it is all simple. It is all simple. It is all simple. It is all simple.

Simple.

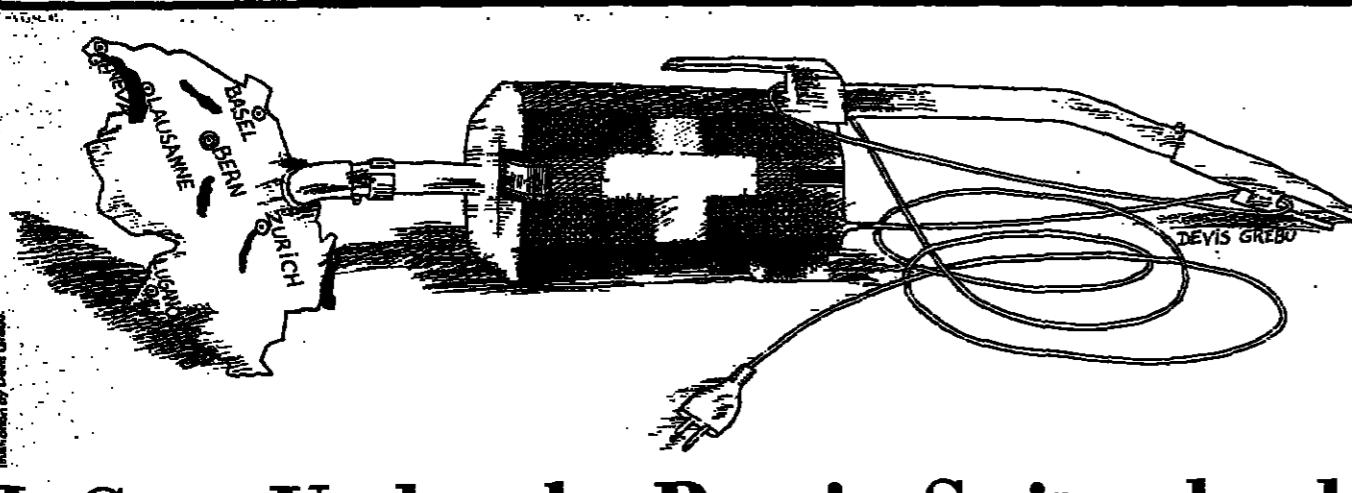
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Rereading this review today and some others which I wrote in the early 1930s, it does not seem to me that I would today revise to any great extent the opinions I expressed about her prose there.

I did not side with those who, irritated by a sort of writing too foreign from the familiar norms to which they were accustomed, dismissed it automatically and arbitrarily as valueless. I would not have said that she contributed nothing to the development of modern literature, but I did not see her contribution as a major one, certainly not comparable with that of James Joyce — though at that time these two names were often coupled, as if they were of equal value, and even as if they were headed in the same direction, though it seemed evident to me that they constituted complete antipodes.

I would certainly not have subscribed to the opinion expressed in 1932 by an anonymous writer: "It is an undisputed fact that the influence of Gertrude Stein upon the generation of young writers of today has been the most vital force in American letters, even before I learned that the unnamed authority who had produced this estimate was Miss Stein herself."

It would have been my opinion that if Gertrude Stein was leading young writers anywhere, it was up a blind alley. What leadership she provided for young writers (and she did provide some — Hemingway acknowledged his debt to her before they fell out) was given to very young authors. As soon as they matured, they followed Hemingway's example and cast off the apron strings. Possibly she was a better teacher than a doer, a phenomenon not infrequent in a number of domains. Hemingway, who learned much both from Ezra Pound and from Gertrude Stein, said once, "Ezra was right half the time, and when he was wrong, he was so wrong you were never in doubt about it. Gertrude was always right."



## It Goes Under the Rug in Switzerland

by Mavis Guinard

**L**AUSANNE, Switzerland — Besides chocolates and cuckoo clocks, Switzerland is famous for cleanliness. Tourists rave as much about its snowy sheets as its snowy glaciers. Spring-cleaning lasts the year round, and on any sunny day, housewives festoon their windows with pillows and quilts. Sunday clothes and the citizen-soldier uniform air on every balcony. In Geneva, orange-clad streetcleaners are out there scrubbing the sidewalks at 4 a.m. before the first Swiss banker is awake. On May Day, after the red-banners and the fist-clenching marchers, huge sweeping machines close the parade, sweeping up any leftover trash.

Philanthropists set out to clean the people. William Haldimand, born in London and a close friend of Charles Dickens, donated the first public baths and washhouses to the city of Lausanne. They were copied in other Swiss cities, although people still believed that protective coat of dirt and thought that washing their feet weakened their eyes. The 10 baths provided for the entire population of Lausanne were hardly enough, but this was quite normal — Oscar Lassar, the German who invented showers, once figured that Germans could have a bath only once every 30 years: there were 1,082 public baths for 32 million people.

Clearly, if the world was to be made safe, the lower classes had to be taught to bathe. In Switzerland, every schoolchild and military recruit got the lesson. From 1890 to World War I, every new school was equipped with showers. Once a week, the entire class was marched in and drilled to wash. The teacher turned on the single faucet. For the sake of non-attendance, she got herself locked up.

Spoiled hotels, trains and streets depend on foreign help for the dirty work. But since the Swiss have tight quotas on foreigners, some of the workers are here illegally, living in vile conditions. Speculators invoke sanitary regulations to knock down low-rent older buildings to make way for profitable high rises. Squatters have moved in to try to stop the demolition. Youth, exasperated by signs of affluent municipal spending, has disrupted orderly cities. After the Zurich riots of 1981, dilapidated tenements were handed over to them to use as autonomous centers. They became filthy crash-pads, a refuge for problem children and drug pushers. Lausanne authorities felt their center had to be closed. So did authorities in Zurich, who went a step further by leveling their center with bulldozers overnight. A swift, neat and clean operation.

Like many a compulsive housewife, Switzerland may have to realize that too much attention to the appearance of a place distracts from the needs of those living there.

her husband out of the *bistro* and her daughter off the streets, woman's role was to keep the home clean and inviting. The Swiss are born teachers. Domestic science flourished in countless manuals and finally entered the classroom. Practical courses furnished a yearly contingent of fresh domestic help for housewives to train.

In many cantons today the girls find domestic science required before the end of secondary school. In the booklet used by Valaisan schools, on page 16, they learn the fine care of a broom: "Remove the dust and imbedded threads, wash the brush and handle in a solution of ammonia, comb the fibers out of doors, and in the shade. Then wax the handle."

The pursuit of cleanliness solved 19th-century problems of dirt and disease and became a touristic delight. Now it is running into modern problems: some feel the ingrained habit may have gone too far. Some, like the sociologist Heller, who wrote a well-documented, 230-page thesis on the development of cleanliness in the canton of Vaud, wonder if the collective cleanliness does not have its Freudian surface. "What lies under the immaculate surface?"

The newspaper headlines document some particular modern problems.

Swiss women — who obtained voting rights 10 years ago and equal rights last year — have denounced the systematic encouragement to keep them at home, shining it into a "museum of domestic stupidity." Girls resent being forced to take domestic science while the boys study science and math. In the new canton of the French Jura, the girls are boycotting the course. One has gone to jail for it. By deliberately refusing to pay the alternative fine for non-attendance, she got herself locked up.

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## Lady Astor's Latest Flap

by Deirdre Carmody

**N**EW YORK — "If you were my husband," Nancy Viscountess Astor once told Winston Churchill, "I'd poison your coffee."

"If you were my wife," replied Churchill, "I'd drink it."

The drawing rooms of London buzzed gleefully with reports of that exchange, as they did time and time again with stories of Lady Astor's *bors mots*, outrageous deeds, controversial politics, dubious manners (she once spat at a columnist in one of the halls of the House of Commons), unceasing generosity, lavish entertaining at Cliveden, one of the great country houses in England, and untiring labor for her working-class constituency in Plymouth.

She created a considerable national commotion when she became the first woman to sit as a Member of the House of Commons. She then went on to be reelected six times and served in Parliament 25 years. (One Member of Parliament told her years later: "When you first took your seat, I endured the same kind of embarrassment as I would if a lady invaded my bathroom.") "If I were as ugly as you," replied Lady Astor, "I should have no fear of any lady invading my bathroom."

The life of the feisty, Virginia-born beauty who married Waldorf Astor, heir to a vast fortune, is obviously the stuff that legends and television dramas are made of. Indeed, a nine-part BBC/Time-Life mini-series, titled "Nancy Astor" and shown in England last winter, is now under consideration by public television in the United States.

And once again, Lady Astor is at the center of a controversy. It is really part of a larger question that is being asked increasingly these days as to just what liberties a dramatized biography should be permitted in portraying and interpreting the life of a historical figure. In this instance, the two surviving sons of Lady Astor, distressed at the television portrayal of their mother, which received mixed reviews from critics in Britain, have asked an American committee to review what might be done to discourage the broadcasting of the mini-series in the United States.

"She is made to appear not only as a sort of go-getter, but also a very superficial person who becomes egotistical, tyrannical and altogether objectionable," David Astor wrote to Brooke Astor, a second cousin by marriage to Lady Astor and a prominent member of New York society.

"The explanation for the BBC team treating her in this way seems to be that they were trying to make it a dramatic human story and therefore caricatured the latter part of her life," Astor wrote. "We feel that we ought to be doing something to defend her reputation against this misreading."

Lady Astor's other surviving son, Sir John Jacob Astor, wrote in a similar letter to Brooke Astor that the mini-series "has proved to be very bad indeed, and unfair about Mama."

There is little that Brooke Astor or any of the other Astors can do in way of legal action to stop the televising of the series in the United States. Nor could they have prevented the televising of it in England. Lady Astor died in 1964, a few weeks short of her 85th birthday. She was a remarkable woman, a woman who could never win a general election, let alone win seven.

"Show biz at its worst," said Sir John. "They underplayed the serious part of my mother. She was taken very seriously by the women social workers at the time. She did a lot for nursery schools. She was friendly with a lot of serious people, and if she had been just a cantankerous fibber, she wouldn't have had those friends. They passed over her visit to Russia with Bernard Shaw in a few seconds while spending a lot of time on scenes of step-brother getting drunk in the mess."

Philip Hinchcliffe, producer of the mini-series, and Derek Marlowe, who wrote the scripts, greet these objections with skepticism.



mini-series for what they said were its inaccuracies and a distorted portrait of their relative.

David Astor said that he had been consulted by the BBC and shown the original scripts. He said that the BBC made several changes in accordance with his suggestions, but that "when I saw it on television, I got the shock of my life."

"The people making the film came to see me at the start and made it plain that they would not make it a good story that would work as a film," Astor said. "They were not interested in politics and her public life. They didn't know what to do with her career. They went out of their depth and they turned her into somebody who is unrecognizable. They presented someone who could never win a general election, let alone win seven."

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"I slightly take exception to the family trying to manipulate the program," said Hinchcliffe in a telephone interview. "My God, we fell over backwards to be fair. David read the scripts. He was very excited about them and flattering about them. He thought that Derek really had got Nancy Astor 75 percent or 80 percent correct."

"What we are dealing with here is a discrepancy between the reading of the script and the final portrayal of the aging process," Hinchcliffe said. "It's like a very cheap imaginary 'Gone With the Wind' made in Dallas," said Nancy Lancaster, Lady Astor's niece and fellow Virginian, who is particularly enraged by the depiction of life at Mirador, the ancestral home in Virginia. "There's one scene where Lord Astor is making his own bed. Lord Astor making his own bed! In another place, they have a dinner party, supposedly at Mirador, where everyone is in tails and white tie. Well, you never saw down to dinner in white tie in the country. Everyone who knew her was perfectly horrified by the film," she concluded.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, a long-time friend of the Astor family, in a letter published in The Times of London, took exception to a scene in which Lady Astor in full evening regalia goes to meet Bobbie Shaw, her son from a previous marriage, the morning he was released from prison after serving time



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## Calmer Times at the Venice Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE — City of waterborne dreams and kitch capital of the western world (consider the trinkets and luggages of the tourist trade), Venice has succeeded in remaining a periodic meeting place of the arts and now, once again, is stagnating.

The Biennale has wobbled quite a lot over the last decade. In 1976, for instance, it was pulsant in spirit and seemed to shift towards the red end of the spectrum. This year's show, running until Sept. 12, will certainly seem less turbulent than some and will probably please a broader public, in part because the main show, at the central pavilion, is chiefly devoted to representational art — Arshia, Giacomo Gianni, Raymond Mason, Music, Saffran and Verdin among others — or works of representational fantasy — Jean Amado, Olivier, Irving Peña and Tongiani.

An homage to Matisse, Egon Schiele and Brancusi has been announced, but just before the opening last Sunday the Matisse were still presumed to be in the Soviet Union, although en route, and neither Schiele nor Brancusi had a single work on view. A large show devoted to the Catalan artist Antoni Tapies is to be seen at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni l'Evangelista. One Italian newspaper attacked it as a great publicity coup by the Magatti gallery, but one of the gallery's directors denied this with some heat, declaring that the initiative for the show came from the Biennale organizers themselves.

About 80 younger artists were invited to display their work in the *Magazzini del Sale* on the Zattere and the *Cantieri Naval* on the Giudecca. The show invites attention for a number of reasons, but the most interesting present, if not the most interesting, is that of what might be described as Expressionism-with-nothing-to-express. By this I mean a style that is cropping up in various European countries as well as in the United States in the works of Dokoupil, Fening, Neill, Schnabel.

This is something that had a meaning of sorts in social terms when it was practiced clandestinely on the side of subway cars. In this shape it was also devoid of much content, but it very effectively vented a raw impulse to declare "I exist!" and most likely "The hell with you!" in strident tones. The subway is the perfect place for such a cry because it represents the impersonal and mechanical aspect of the urban world and at the same time it is a splendid vehicle for publicity. At that stage it was an undefined "thing" one "did." But pret-

ty soon it became "subway art" and that was the beginning of the end.

The end is that the appurtenances of art brought this non-style into the museums and the home of collectors and turned the whole thing inside out. One could almost say that they have created the "art subway," something like the House of Horrors where, for a modest fee, you are trundled through a tunnel in which spooks, skeletons, spiders and bats pop out in a flash of light among recorded screams and groans and the rattle of chains.

Color and brutal shapes sloshed overnight on the side of a subway train or on a wall of a vacant lot are a statement about the colorless, emotionless quality of that vacuity and the city around it. Color and brutal shapes sloshed on canvas by a rising artist who is "strong" and "professional" become a statement about the elusive essence of art — and as such this violent, vacant type of expressionism falls short. But now the train is underway and we can look forward to a long ride through a lot of humdrum stridency, devoid of any significant human content other than exacerbated ego and occasional enlightened ambition. Which is human, I suppose, but not human enough.

A second strain of sorts appears in the work of such Italian artists as Piruca, Mariani, Alberola and di Stasio, who painstakingly refer to 17th- and 18th-century art, sometimes carrying this straightforward impersonation of the most insufferable aspects of mythological painting to the point where the result is pure kitsch — Mariani.

What is shown in this selection has the craftsmanship of quality of high decorative art; there are, for example, Laura Panno's surprising high relief sculptures of nude bodies done in fine wire mesh, or Stephen Cox's broken stone tympanon. As much could be said of the sculptures of Tony Grand at the French pavilion.

On the other hand, not that many works seem to achieve a life of their own among the artists shown on the Zattere and the Giudecca. There are exceptions: Indian artist Anish Kapoor's cement sculptures covered with pure powdered pigment, the works of Gerard Garouste, a very good draftsman, or those of Filippo Avallone, who is represented among other things by a very large drawing of a human figure made of a cloud of fine lines that reveal minute figures and events.

As usual, an important part of the main show occurs in the national pavilions — 36 participating nations were announced in the catalog. Variety is no doubt the spice of the

Biennale. Australia is represented by two artists, including Peter Booth, who paints large canvases full of a sort of apocalyptic expressionism. Among the Japanese artists is Yoshio Kitayama, who makes delicate, large, kite-like pieces by using twigs and colored paper. Britain is represented by only one artist, sculptor Barry Flanagan, whose 20-year career is mainly illustrated by cowering hares and marble sculptures that sometimes look like pathologically shabby beanbags.

The Italian pavilion is the largest of them all and presents works by 25 artists. The Polish artists Ryszka and Kuzek offer ceramic works with a grim expressionism of the sort one might expect from a country in a critical situation. The Dutch chose the very minimal work of Stanley Brown — single, very long, straight lines with measurements ticked off on them. The West Germans filled one room with an endless calendar computation by Hanne Darboven and another with large works by Gottfried Graubner, shaped roughly like box mattresses and swabbed on the spot by the artist, with a single field of nuanced color. The East Germans seem predominantly neo-expressionist but I was amused by the impish work of Uwe Pfeiffer, and chiefly his two "Narrenkunst" (Car of Fools) paintings.

Spain is showing, among other artists, Josep Guinovart, who made a circular environment for the central room of the pavilion — a hand-some montage of paint, straw, earth, metal and cloth. The United States chose to present a retrospective of land artist Robert Smithson, who died in 1973 at the age of 35 in a plane crash. The Soviet Union, finally, in an unexpected departure, has chosen to show nothing but portraits and self-portraits in what is, for that country, a fairly wide range of esthetic idiosyncrasies.

In a sense Italy, more than any other Western country, is a place where extremes are in constant confrontation, sometimes rhetorical and sometimes violent. It is a country of profound artistic and religious tradition, and at the same time a country where the politics of the left have deeply infected people's language and thinking.

The Biennale has been a sounding board for ideas and emotions old and new. It does not present itself this year with the imposing theoretical apparatus it has occasionally offered in the past — or of the sort one usually encounters at the Kassel Documenta, which opens next week. Instead it rather plays down the theoretical aspect this year and allows the works to speak for themselves — when they can.

## The Art Market: Charles the Unknown

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Fifteen years ago, most professionals felt that the French decorative arts of the Charles X period (1824-30) were bound to catch up with those of the 18th century. A few suspected that Art Deco furniture and objets d'art would likewise go up, although not nearly so high.

What happened was immensely different. Art Deco zoomed skyhigh, reaching parity with the 18th century in several categories. The Charles X style, on the other hand, went up dramatically at first and then stagnated. Prices for the best pieces now stand at about a fifth of those paid for 18th-century works of corresponding caliber.

A striking illustration of this state of affairs was provided by a sale conducted at Drouot by Jean Louis Picard a week ago. The pieces were offered by private owners identified as "Prince and Princess de T." Under any circumstances, such a provenance induces dealers to bid more willingly. They did, but that was not enough to tip the scales. Prices remained remarkably modest compared with those currently paid for 18th-century works of art, though these are not at their highest. A pair of ormolu candleabra rising from green marble pedestals in the finest neo-classical manner were knocked down at 22,570 francs (about \$3,360). Objects of comparable size and quality done in any of the styles cultivated in the 18th century would easily fall within the 150,000-250,000-franc bracket.

When it came to furniture, the underpricing of the Charles X period was equally blatant. Right at the beginning, there was a collector's piece — a chair specially designed for a painter, including an easel that cranks up and down on the side of the chair. The purpleheart veneer inlaid with yellow-wood neo-gothic designs pointed to the late 1820s or 1830s. The

cataloguer noted that, according to family tradition, the piece was believed to have been owned by Eugène Delacroix. It was knocked down at 37,570 francs, twice the expert's medium estimate, but, nevertheless, peanuts for a museum piece.

The other museum piece in the sale was a sideboard opening with two doors while the hinged cornice opened vertically to disclose the inside devised as a bureau. When closed, the piece looks like a superb element of neoclassical architecture. Purpleheart inlay is used for the linear motifs on the shimmering yellow ground of the ash-burr veneer. Although described as "Charles X," this was obviously made under Louis XVIII (1815-24); the strictly neo-classical design — palmettes, ribbons, laurel crowns — includes none of the scrolling motifs so typical of the Charles X style.

The quality is truly royal, and, indeed, the piece may well have been commissioned by a member of the royal house. It is stamped with the mark of Otto Koeling, who executed several pieces of furniture for the Imperial Garde Meubles as early as 1811. In 1837, he was still getting commissions from the French court. At 121,570 francs, the highly important piece sold for a fifth to a tenth of what a piece of comparable splendor carrying the mark of a leading 18th-century cabinet-maker might be expected to fetch.

It should be emphasized that such a piece is rarer than the finest Louis XVI furniture because the period was shorter and production, within that short span of time, was proportionately more limited owing to the impoverishment of the French aristocracy. That makes the price ridiculously low. Yet, this was no surprise: the estimate put forward by the expert Jean-Pierre Diller was even slightly lower.

This is the latest piece of evidence that, to this day, the leading furniture collectors of the world won't even stop to consider the Charles X style. Nor will museums. In no other field of

the art market would pieces of such caliber, involving such a modest outlay, fail to stir intense competition between institutions, particularly after having been suitably advertised in a finely illustrated catalog.

The reasons for this neglect are multiple. In France, Charles X furniture fails to stir interest because the traditional-minded upper class' style of splendor in the decorative arts for long equated with the 18th century and has lately extended to the 17th century but still leaves out the 19th century.

Museums are not interested either. I suspect that one factor that may have hurt the Louis XVIII and Charles X periods is that they were lavishly imitated under the following monarch, Louis Philippe (1830-48). The pieces produced in simplified form at that time, mainly in mahogany, act as a distorting mirror, sending back a cheap-looking reflection of the Charles X style. Another factor that may have prevented it from being given the attention it deserves is the scarcity of serious studies on the subject. At auction, cataloging is frequently haphazard. There were some interesting slips in the sale. A writing-tablet datable to the Napoleon III period (1852-70), if not even later, as indicated by the fussy carved legs, was catalogued as a Charles X period piece — and sold for 22,570 francs.

Right at the end there came a real howler. A fine rug described as having a "bordure à la cathédrale," or a neo-gothic framing border, and ascribed to the Charles X period, actually reproduces a standard pattern of Islamic architecture. The "neo-gothic" border imitates as Kufic, of the foliated and knotted type. Such a design is unlikely to be earlier than the 1870s. Had the expert given it a moment's thought, he would probably not have made such a mistake. That is just the point: It would be hard to find a more telling indication of devastating indifference to a field as a whole.

## Texas Library: The Bucks Stop Here

by Dan Balz

AUSTIN, Texas — From the acquisition of a Gutenberg Bible to the recruitment of a Nobel Prize-winning physician, the University of Texas has used money to buy academic respectability.

The university is an institution with ambitions and the wealth to achieve them. Its endowment, from oil-producing lands, is almost \$1.7 billion, placing it nearly on a par with Harvard. Its campus here has 48,000 students, a \$29-million basketball arena, a \$6.6-million swimming complex and a growing list of superstar faculty members. In recent years, it has lured Steven Weinberg, who won the Nobel Prize for physics while at Harvard, and Marshall Rosenbluth, an eminent fusion specialist at Princeton.

The aggressiveness of university officials to spend money on new facilities and top scholars has been established if not a climate of excellence, then at least a sense of possibility that exists a few other institutions in the United States.

In many respects, the Humanities Research Center exemplifies this feeling. It paid \$2.4 million in 1978 to acquire a Gutenberg Bible and in that one stroke helped show it was serious about bringing the best to the university. Other acquisitions may be more useful to scholars than the Gutenberg Bible symbolizes to the world at large: the commitment of Texas to be second to none. Or so university officials hope.

In its pursuit of literary manuscripts, the Humanities Research Center has grown in 25 years to be one of the leading libraries in the world and boasts an almost unparalleled collection of modern British and American manuscripts. But now Texas has lost out to the University of California at Los Angeles in a bid to acquire the manuscripts and archives of composer Igor Stravinsky, one of the crown jewels of 20th-century culture. At an institution used

to getting its way with money and manuscripts, no one can understand why.

"This I would regard as a major defeat," said Decherd Turner, the director of the Humanities Research Center and a man not used to losing such battles. "We're terribly disappointed, chiefly because the background setting and resources here were so much superior."

Texas offered \$2 million for the collection to UCLA's \$1.5 million, but in Surrogate Court in New York City, the Texans were told that, in the academic world, there is more than money. "Even if a purchaser were to offer \$20 million for these archives and manuscripts

"There's a feeling of snobbism toward the University of Texas, you know, a feeling of, 'May-be they have a lot of money, but they haven't been wearing shoes for a very long time.'

with the intention that the purchaser would then destroy these papers, this court would not and could not approve of such a sale," wrote Judge Millard Midonick in his decision.

The scholars here, who had pursued the Stravinsky collection for more than a decade, resent that sentence because of their pride in the university's holdings, and they regard the defeat as a sign that age-old prejudice toward Texans still exists.

Ransom's methods offended much of the literary world, because other librarians were being squeezed by the escalation in prices and by the University of Texas' voracious appetite. For a time so much material was being acquired that the university could not process it. But today, the collection has earned the respect of other institutions.

"It's a young collection and they've done a very good job," said Rodney G. Dennis, curator of manuscripts at Harvard. "I don't think they were silly or vulgar."

© 1982 The Washington Post



Untitled painting by Basquiat, former subway artist.

## New York Art Loses Its Cool

by Edith Schloss

NEW YORK — "They sought it with thimbles. They sought it with care; They pursued it with forks and hope. They threatened its life with a railway track..." Like Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark" today in the United States the hunt for the latest salable "in" style is on. And after art close to technology — the conceptual, the minimal and other dry, self-conscious exercises — a new wind has been blowing in the land for some time: Cool is out and hot is in.

Already somewhat exploited by the market, there is a genuine turn to the instinctual, the irrational in art. In New York, still the flamboyant art capital of the world, this turn to the loose and emotional is more than accepted. In SoHo, Basquiat, who as "Samo" used to leave his mark on subway trains, now in the Noe Gallery is attacking canvas with paint sticks, still pretending not to be scared of anything, in gleeful, slightly smart-alecky riffs on cooking, eating and living in railroad flats and back alleys.

While De Kooning is grand, well-rehearsed virtuoso performance, Cy Twombly is the sheer, fresh essence of improvisation. Those who stayed to gaze at De Kooning in almost worshipful silence upstairs could not tune in to Twombly, some decades younger, inward and not epic, still heir to abstract expressionism. Downtown, his new paintings (Sporene), made of a series of units on paper, were a series of insights made fragrably visible.

A long-contemplated thought suddenly explodes into cottonball whooshes, chrysanthemums, little horned things of paint. Twombly's attack is strong very fine and, frail and taut, takes high risks. When his arrow hits it is piercing a flare of pure lyricism: Something bright has gone by — it is bared emotion — about the lonely grace of beings, alive for an instant in sunlight.

To return to the prosaic: It is a curious fact that all the shows of quality are on the upper floors of buildings. On a Saturday afternoon in Queens converted into "The Institute for Art and Urban Renewal" — a showplace for selected artists from the United States and abroad; the second was a truly underground event in an abandoned warehouse under the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg Bridge, which was open to anyone. In both, the surplus goods that suffocate our society were recycled and given a new life.

De Kooning's shrines and caves, as if assembled from dumpster loads, were put together from discarded shopwindow displays, discolored trimmings, debris that seemed to have survived a plane crash — and provided with winking lights, moving parts and loud tapes. There were murals of babies, bats and cadavers. Elaborate machinery and contraptions clutched fake, or perhaps real, skeletons in their metal claws. Images on closed-circuit television raced by. But there were also islands of humor and reflection, as for instance in an amusing "Art Cars," assembled by Emery Clark, and a room given to Sofia Nicotelli, with tiny fantasies about dragons, toilet seats and angels, which could easily have fitted in the Guggenheim's "Italian Art Now."

In Williamsburg it was even more difficult to tell where the real garage left off and the art began. There were pictures of faces before and after an atomic explosion, crude erections — sculpture and otherwise — but also paintings of still lives and virgins.

Much was made of doomsday dread in both shows as if children or primitives were fashioning fetishes to exorcise their fears. There were nastily erotic tableaux and a lot of heartlessness for spite. Much was undigested. But despite their confusion and violence, they were deeply symptomatic of an overdeveloped country still full of resources and abundance, where anything goes — where there is a surplus of energy, energy seeking direction.

One was not surprised to see ambitious

from her Madison Avenue office to business buildings, banks and hotels.

But this huge center — in which art is sometimes wall-filler, mass entertainment, consumer gimmick, investment — because of its very diversity, also generates its own resistance." Just as in Lewis Carroll, "the Snark is a Boojum" and commercialism will make its hunters "softly and suddenly vanish away" in the end.

The drive to make successful art destroys the original creative drive. Art is made for spiritual gain first, before it is made for anything else. Poetry and music have an easier time of it in one sense, not producing obviously tangible "commodities" — although paper, linen, marble and wood are worth little beyond their material value without the inventive mind and hand behind them. So despite the hype and establishment art, there is an "underground" of those who believe in just doing their thing and quietly go on with it.

Finally there were two madly messy big shows in which hardly anything was *savable*. The first was at P.S. 1 — the public school in Queens converted into "The Institute for Art and Urban Renewal" — a showplace for selected artists from the United States and abroad; the second was a truly underground event in an abandoned warehouse under the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg Bridge, which was open to anyone. In both, the surplus goods that suffocate our society were recycled and given a new life.

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The drive

## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	723.57	748.75	723.57	748.75	+25.18
20 Util.	102.51	107.32	102.51	107.32	+4.81
15 Util.	107.32	110.54	107.32	110.54	+3.22
65 SH.	347.11	359.00	347.11	359.00	+11.89

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	108.24	108.21	108.21	-0.03
Industrials	107.25	107.21	107.21	-0.04
Utilities	107.32	110.54	107.32	+3.22
Finance	124.41	123.11	123.11	-1.30
Trans.	143.41	143.35	143.35	-0.06

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Chg.
June 17	119,200	250,974	+1,274
June 16	119,200	250,974	+1,274
June 15	122,275	250,974	+1,274
June 14	122,275	250,974	+1,274

Included in the sales figures.

## Market Summary, June 18

## Market Diaries

## AMEX Stock Index

## NYSE Stock Index

## NYSE Composite

## Industrials

## Trans.

## Finance

## Utilities

## Transport.

## Services

## Agriculture

## Manufacturing

## Retail

## Finance

## Services

## Transport.

## Utilities

## Finance

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Mobil Abandons Exploratory Well

NEW YORK — Mobil Oil plans to abandon its first exploratory well drilled on the Georges Bank off Massachusetts after finding no sign of hydrocarbons, it said Friday. Mobil, as operator for itself and five other companies, drilled the well to 20,000 feet at an estimated cost of \$35 million.

The well, designated Narragansett 312-1, is situated in 250 feet (76 meters) of water, 160 miles (255 kilometers) east of Nantucket. Mobil said its semi-submersible drilling rig will move immediately 15 miles east and begin drilling the West Long Island 273-1 well.

## Dome 'Encouraged' by Debt Talks

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum is "encouraged" by its discussions with the federal government and its bankers regarding the company's financial position, Chairman John P. Gallagher said Friday. He said Dome expects an answer on its debt-restructuring within a few weeks.

He said Dome has been committing a large percentage of its cash flow to service its debt and principal repayments and is meeting all these obligations. Dome, with debt of \$6.39 billion, is estimated to face payments of about \$1.4 billion this year and has been trying to sell assets, according to industry analysts.

"In the circumstances, we have a minimal capital program and all major new projects have been deferred, and development expenditures and administrative overhead have been drastically reduced," Mr. Gallagher said at the annual meeting.

## Intel, Motorola Set an Exchange

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Intel and Motorola have agreed to exchange technical information and establish a standard design for magnetic bubble memory technology for computers, they said Friday. The companies will jointly develop two devices based on Intel's bubble memory, then manufacture and market the units independently.

Under the agreement, Intel will transfer design data to allow Motorola to produce the peripheral chips necessary to operate the new bubble memories, and Motorola will supply Intel with process technology to manufacture the devices.

## Japan Renews Plea Against U.S. Ban

TOKYO — Japan has again asked the United States to remove a ban on the supply of sophisticated U.S. equipment needed for a joint Japan-Soviet oil and gas development project off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, which is north of Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

Shintaro Abe, the international trade and industry minister, said Friday he made the request in a meeting with Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. He warned that U.S. failure to grant approval could be detrimental to relations between Tokyo and Washington. The Japanese have invested about \$220 million in the project.

## Itel Announces Reorganization Filing

SAN FRANCISCO — Itel, the transportation and industrial equipment leasing company, has filed a reorganization plan with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court here, it announced Friday. James H. Maloof, Itel's chairman, chief executive officer and president, said he expects to give up these positions to serve Itel as an adviser.

The reorganization plan is based on an agreement in principle with Itel's unsecured creditors and secured lenders' committee, Itel said. The terms, announced last month, dealt with how to treat most of the company's \$330 million in secured debt.

Itel said it intends to file a disclosure statement by Sept. 15 and has asked the court to set a hearing in October. Itel has been operating its business under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law since January 1981, when it owed about \$1.6 billion.

## Ford to Buy Engines From Mitsubishi

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors has agreed to sell diesel engines Ford Motor beginning in two or three years, Mitsubishi said Friday.

The agreement, signed Thursday in New York, calls for Ford to purchase up to 75,000 of the four-cylinder, turbocharged engines each year for three years, it said. The price was not announced. Mitsubishi said the transaction would not affect Mitsubishi's relationship with Chrysler, which owns 15 percent of the Japanese carmaker's stock.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Gulf, Cities Service Confident of Clearing Antitrust Hurdle

Compiled From Our Staff From Dispatches

TULSA, Okla. — Cities Service and Gulf Oil are confident they can overcome any antitrust problems posed by their proposed merger, which would create the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, a top Cities official said Friday.

"There could be questions the Justice Department or the Federal Trade Commission could raise, but we don't see any unsolvable problems," Cities' president, Robert Cliftwood, told reporters.

Stock analysts, however, noted that the planned \$5-billion acquisition, announced Thursday, is likely

to encounter at least some antitrust problems, and the Justice Department said almost immediately that the venture would be reviewed by the Federal Trade Commission for possible antitrust problems.

Rosario S. Ilacqua, an energy analyst at Rothschild, Unterberg Towbin, said the two parties probably would have to agree to certain divestitures. Required sales of assets, he said, would probably involve refining and marketing.

Analysts said that both companies have refineries in Louisiana and that their marketing opera-

tions overlapped in some areas of the South East and Midwest. It is the current weakness of oil prices, some analysts said, any asset sales probably would be at bargain prices.

Gulf's plan to acquire Cities for \$63 a share, about \$5 billion, appeared to have rescued Cities from an 18-month effort by Mesa Petroleum to acquire the Tulsa-based company. Nonetheless, Mesa stands to make a huge profit if it sells its 5-percent holding in Cities.

Mesa officials refused to comment on the status of their bid to

acquire 15 percent of Cities for \$45 a share.

Cities shares, which were suspended from trading Thursday, shot up \$15.375 to close at \$53.125 on the New York Stock Exchange Friday.

Some analysts contended that Gulf was paying too much for Cities. Constantine Phakos, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, said: "I think it's overpriced on the basis of Cities' service's earnings power and potential."

Analysts acknowledged, however, the allure of Cities' rights to explore and drill on 10 million acres of undeveloped land in the United States. The proposed acquisition also would bolster Gulf's crude oil reserves, which have been badly depleted by a sharp cut in supplies from Kuwait.

The Bank of France also reduced its call money rate from 16 percent to 15 percent, the lowest level since mid-March.

Imports in May grew 9.9 percent

from a year earlier to \$5.34 billion and exports rose 11 percent to \$2.2 billion.

For 1982's first five months, the adjusted trade deficit widened to \$30.9 billion from \$18.7 billion.

Also, the Bank of France lowered its seven-day treasury bill discount rate to 17 percent from 19 percent. The cut was in line with the decline of French interest rates since last weekend's devaluation of the franc. The discount rate is, in effect, the central bank's minimum lending rate. To raise funds, banks sell bills to the central bank through seven-day repurchase agreements. The seven-day rate had been 19 percent since March 31.

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## France Considers Asking the EEC For a Balance-of-Payments Loan

Compiled From Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — France is considering asking its European Economic Community partners for loans of about \$2 billion under arrangements for assisting community countries beset by balance of payments squeezes, EEC Commission sources said Friday.

The commission has not yet received a formal request, the sources said, but the possibility has been discussed within the French government.

If such a loan were approved, funds would be raised by the EEC on international markets and then loaned to France, the sources said. EEC governments agreed last year to raise the ceiling on the availability of such financing to six billion European currency units (\$6.2 billion), and France would be the first borrower to take advantage of the loan program since then.

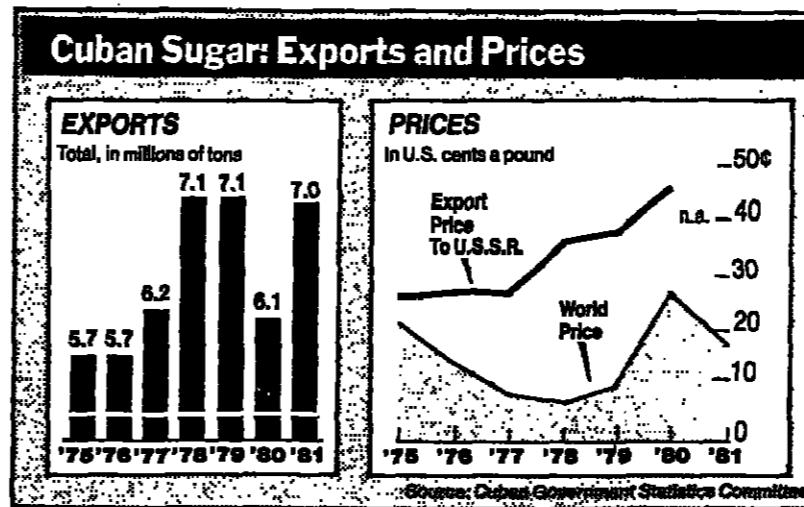
Ireland and Ireland both borrowed funds from the EEC under similar arrangements during the 1970s. Such loans are granted on the basis of strict economic policy conditions, meaning that negotiations between France and the EEC Commission would be necessary before funds could be lent.

The French government has imposed a four-month wage and price freeze and instituted spending cuts as part of an austerity program adopted after last weekend's devaluation of the franc. But Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy is struggling to overcome still opposition from industry and trade unions to the measures. The employers' association leader, Yvon Gattaz, has said the price freeze is tolerable for companies squeezed by high costs.

Hervé Kraenck, head of the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail union, said

## Cuba Remains Dependent on Sales to West

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service



ing of Cuba's estimated \$3.7 billion debt to the West would receive top priority.

But, with payments on interest and principal of \$800 million due over the next 12 months, Cuba has no choice but to reduce public spending and imports. Many factors requiring imported raw material are already working far below capacity.

Investment and production targets established just 18 months ago for the current five-year plan are also being revised downward. For example, instead of building two 350-megawatt electricity plants, only one 320-megawatt plant will be constructed.

At the same time, in its scramble for new sources of foreign exchange, the government is looking for markets in the West for its

citrus fruit, cement and nickel. Exports of Cuban cigars, seriously hurt by a tobacco strike in 1980, are again on the rise.

Tourism is also being encouraged. Following last month's decision by the United States to tighten its economic boycott of Cuba by banning business and pleasure travel to the island, Cuba has acted to stimulate tourism from other countries by replacing the tedious visa requirement with tourist cards issued by travel agencies and airlines.

Last year, 198,000 foreigners — 73,000 of them tourists — left \$8 million in Cuba, and despite the anticipated loss of 7,000 American visitors in 1982, officials are con-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## Central Bankers Intervene to Slow Advance of Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Modest but apparently concerted intervention by central banks helped slow the dollar's ascent Friday, foreign-exchange dealers said.

They said the Bundesbank of West Germany, the Bank of Japan and the Swiss National Bank intervened to prop up their currencies. "The central banks now appear to be taking a more active role in foreign exchange markets as the dollar takes another step forward," a dealer for Barclays' Bank International in London said.

In Europe, the dollar rose to record against the French franc, the Italian lira and the Canadian dollar. It reached its peak since August, 1977, against the pound and nine-month highs against the Dutch guilder, the mark and the Swiss franc.

The calm trading in New York was in sharp contrast to earlier dealings in Tokyo, where the dollar fluctuated wildly, rising as high as 257 yen before dropping back to 253.90, for a small decline on the day. At one point, trading was halted in an effort to subdue the dollar's gyrations.

The dollar rose to 2.1220 Swiss francs from an opening of 2.1160 but was little changed from Thursday's close.

The dollar rose to 1.4550 from 1.4550. It's thought the Fed, the Bundesbank, and the Bank of Japan all operated in the Far East in an effort to slow the dollar's advance.

A Barclay's dealer said: "Some dealers estimated that the Bank of Tokyo sold as much as \$150 million to support the yen."

The Swiss central bank's intervention in Zurich was its first this year.

Dealers continued to cite rises in short-term U.S. interest rates for the dollar's might. The three-month Eurodollar deposit rate, for example, rose at one point to 16%, up 1% point since late Thursday. The comparable mark rate was 9%.

Dealers and analysts generally said that the dollar is overvalued and U.S. interest rates too high.

But, as one dealer said, "no one can afford to take a short position against the dollar in present circumstances."

An economist at Grindlays Bank, David Ashby, said U.S. rates are too high in terms of the U.S. economy's present condition but not too high in terms of the conjunction of heavy U.S. government borrowing and the Federal Reserve's tight credit policies. The short-term outlook is for continued firmness of U.S. interest rates in view of the U.S. Treasury's funding requirements, the expected July bulge in the U.S. money supply and the still unresolved budget debate in Congress.

The high U.S. rates make the dollar an alluring investment and force other countries to keep their rates higher than otherwise would be desirable.

The price of gold, meanwhile, steadied Friday.

In London, gold closed at \$307.75 an ounce. The morning fixing of \$307.50 was the lowest since August, 1979, but was already well up from Thursday's close of \$305.25.

In New York, gold for delivery this month was settled on the Commodity Exchange at \$304.20, down \$3.50 from Thursday. On Thursday, the New York price declined \$8.80 from the day before.

## The Impending Tripling of Mattel Shares

And its Significance in Pinpointing New Growth Developments

When its shares traded at \$52.11 years ago, Mattel was known primarily for "Barby Dolls" and other toys. Within the last year, however, it has literally invented a new half-billion industry around a computer-like device which plays video games and which can also now be hooked to a "PlayCable" system developed by itself and General Instrument.

Despite the company's latest year-to-year sales leap of 52 percent however, dedicated bears selling more than a million shares have helped depress it to the \$15-16 range, or roughly 4 times annual earnings, IOG, which bought it near \$15 in March, is still buying it this issue again as a series of video games and microcomputer scores knocked it back toward \$15 in late May and early June. Sellers, say IOG researchers, have been overlooking growth potential of new cable-communicating microcomputers in fields ranging from education and office automation to telemarketing and remotely-controlled robotics manufacturing.

We see Mattel as merely the first in a series of companies which will begin showing 50-60 percent sales gains with their shares trading 200 and 300 percent above their 1981 levels just as it is catching up with progress already achieved. Datapoint, Harris, Mohawk, Rain, Scientific Atlanta and Wang Labs are cases discussed with price-action projections in a new IOG study. We'll be happy to send you as part of a complimentary series if you'll simply complete and return the coupon.

## FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND

Société Anonyme  
17, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg  
R.C. Luxembourg B N° 16.326

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Fidelity Far East Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("the Fund"), will be held at the offices of Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on 11.00 a.m. on June 29, 1982, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at February 28, 1982 and the income statement for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1982;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;
5. Election of Directors and Statutory Auditor for the ensuing year (Messrs. Edward C. Johnstone, Dr. William L. Byrnes, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, Harry G.A. Seegerman, James E. Turner, and Finimurie have been proposed as candidates);
6. Approval of a cash dividend to the Shareholders;
7. Authorization of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends out of the Fund's net profits earned through the fiscal year ended February 28, 1982, as and when the Board shall so determine;
8. Approval of proposal, recommended by Management, to amend Article Nine of the Fund's Articles of Incorporation, as approved by the Directors effective May 17, 1982, to include additional categories of U.S. persons as eligible to purchase shares of the Fund, by amending clauses (III), (IV) and (V) of said Article, as follows:

  - “(IV) any officer or Director of any party (the “Adviser”) with which the Corporation may have concluded an Investment Management or Advisory Agreement or of any corporation owning directly or indirectly a majority of the voting securities of the Adviser or of any directly or indirectly-owned subsidiary of such parent corporation; (V) any officer or Director of any party which has concluded a subadvisory contract with the Adviser, (VI) any professional adviser to the Corporation or to any party referred to in clause (III) or (IV) above; (VII) any spouse, any lineal descendant or ancestor, or any sibling or lineal descendant of any sibling, of any individual referred to in any clauses (III), (IV), or (V) above; or (VIII) any true parent for the benefit of any person referred to in any of clauses (III) through (VI) above.”
  - 9. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of item 8 of the above Agenda will require a quorum of one-half of the shares issued and outstanding and the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. Approval of the remaining items of the Agenda will require no quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: May 28, 1982

By order of the Board of Directors

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 18, excluding bank service charges.

	8	4.705	5.105	F.F.	9.767	8.759	8.759	D.L.	5.105	5.259	12.99	12.99	D.K.

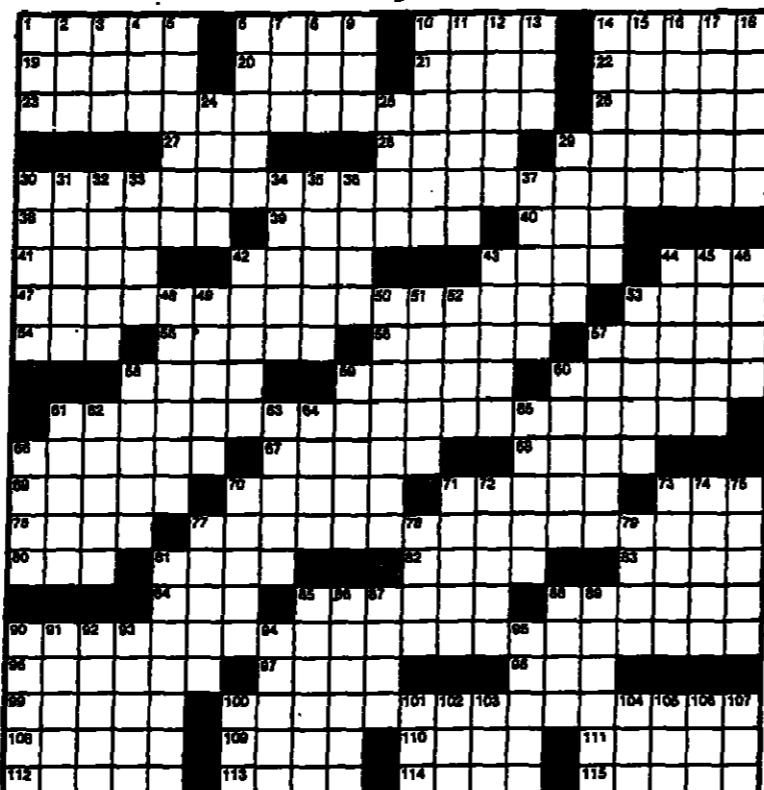

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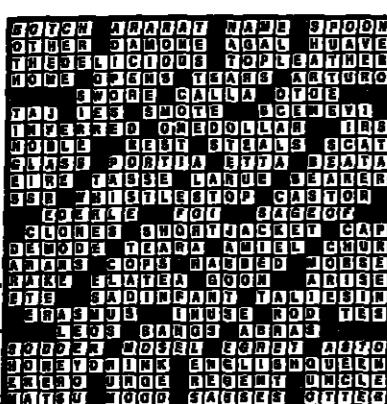
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A Father's Day By Tap Osborn



ACROSS  
 1 Flintlock  
 4 Gaff  
 10 Check  
 14 Bar at the bar  
 19 Centaurus star  
 20 Alleviate  
 21 — Sound,  
 Fla.  
 22 Lib. Behan's  
 "Fellow"  
 23 6:15 A.M.  
 24 Loosen the  
 bonds  
 27 Glass part  
 28 River into the  
 Caspian  
 29 Towed  
 30 1:30 A.M.  
 32 Rich  
 33 Hibald  
 34 Small estimator  
 41 Nobelist Hahn:  
 1944  
 42 Lockup unit  
 43 Too smooth  
 44 Network  
 47 8:45 A.M.  
 53 Antic  
 54 Part of B.H.  
 55 Main forest  
 56 Cantankerous  
 57 Curt dismissal  
 58 Profound  
 59 " — had —  
 and couldn't  
 60 Cross or Ross  
 61 9 A.M.  
 115 Bullet sound

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

1 Kind of cat  
 2 Word of  
 dispair  
 3 Interview  
 4 Victors at the  
 polls  
 5 Honor  
 6 —  
 7 Mary, in an old  
 song  
 8 Bumblar  
 9 Car created by  
 Olds  
 10 Prepares an  
 egg dish  
 11 —  
 12 Poplar  
 13 Agree with  
 14 Buckingham  
 officer  
 15 Moslem law

DOWN

16 Architect:  
 Jacopo: 1486-  
 1570  
 17 Sky runner  
 18 Hammer parts  
 19 Honor  
 20 Repentant one  
 21 Vapid  
 22 The clergy  
 23 Aquatic  
 24 Skilled  
 25 Promenade  
 26 Great quantity  
 27 Bubble, to  
 28 Snow melter  
 29 Place mat  
 30 Leather pants  
 31 Mates for  
 32 Hobbies  
 33 Squeeze out

DOWN

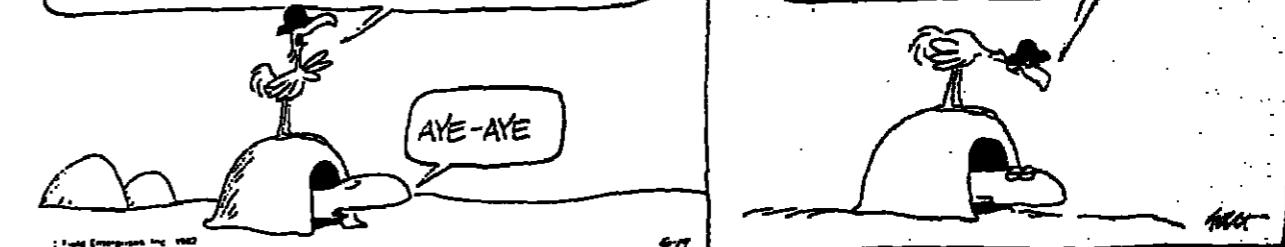
44 First Oscar  
 film  
 45 Does a lawn  
 job  
 46 A Capetown  
 citizen  
 48 Like some  
 bad days  
 49 Dewiness  
 50 Fuller in the  
 face  
 51 Schenectady  
 college  
 52 Actress  
 Hildegarde  
 53 Recipient  
 54 Bubble, to  
 55 Roman  
 56 Godhead  
 57 Place mat  
 58 Refrigerant  
 59 Nova Scotian  
 university

DOWN

63 Clubbed  
 64 Neon or gold:  
 Abbr.  
 65 Total  
 66 Course  
 67 Virago  
 68 Name  
 69 Kin of a lycée  
 70 Scotland's  
 Sound of —  
 71 City that tires  
 Detroit  
 72 Clubbed  
 73 Glee-club unit  
 74 Day  
 75 Sonorist  
 76 Recipient  
 77 Roman  
 78 Powell  
 79 Acid —  
 80 House  
 81 Kind of driver  
 82 Refrigerant  
 83 Nova Scotian  
 university

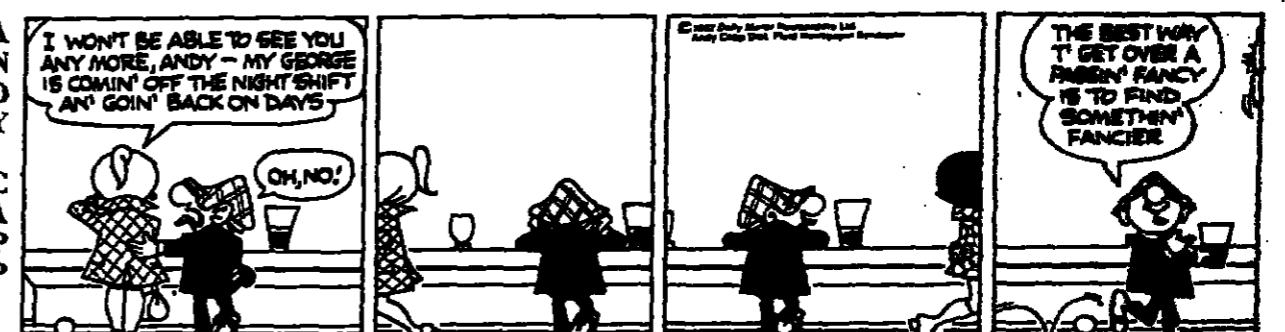


B. ANAST, MATEYS! LOWER THE MAINSL' AND BATTEN DOWN THE HATCHES FORE' N' AFT!

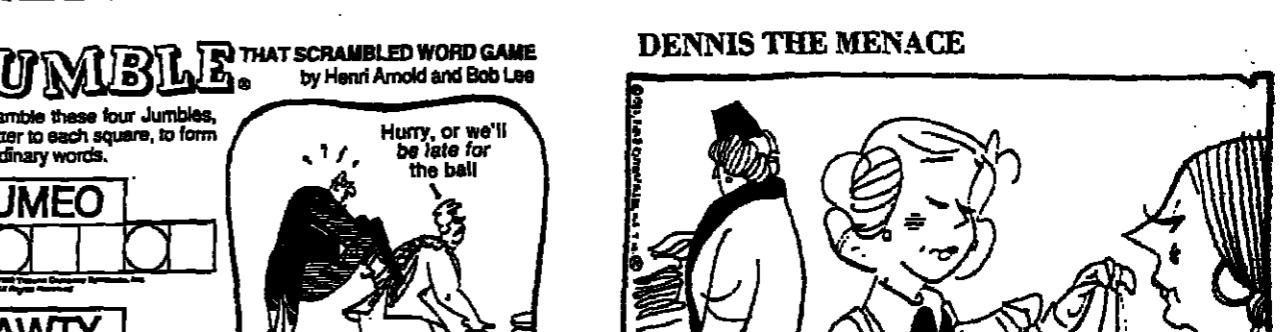


SIT IT OUT! YOU WHAT...?

AYE-AYE

IF YOUR STOMACH WERE  
LIKE A CAR'S ENGINE, IT  
WOULD'VE BEEN  
RECALLED BY THE  
FACTORY!I NEEDED  
A LITTLE  
SNACKA STOMACH  
IS LIKE A CAR'S  
ENGINEIT WON'T RUN  
UNLESS  
YOU PUT FUEL IN ITCELEBRATING  
RAY!  
CLINK!FOUR ME  
ANOTHERIN A WAY  
I'LL MISS HIMYEAH HE  
HAD HIS GOOD  
MOMENTSYEAR, TWICE A YEAR —  
CLINKI'VE HAD IT WITH  
YOU GUYS! I'M  
THROUGH!!BLOWING  
OFF A LITTLE  
STEAM?VEH...  
FUNNY...  
I FEEL  
A LOT  
BETTER  
NOWWHERE IS  
EVERY-  
BODY?FOUR ME  
ANOTHERIN A WAY  
I'LL MISS HIMYEAH HE  
HAD HIS GOOD  
MOMENTSYEAR, TWICE A YEAR —  
CLINKTHE EGYPTIAN  
AMBASSADOR TO  
SEE YOU, SIREAREN'T YOU THE  
FELLOWS  
THAT HAVE THOSE  
PYRAMIDS?HOW COME  
THEY'RE SO  
BIG?WE  
WATER  
THEM  
EVERY  
DAY

PARKER.

CAN'T YOU DO  
ANYTHING TO  
SAVE MY  
MARRIAGE?WITHOUT HER  
COOPERATION  
— NOT VERY  
MUCH!SHE SAID THAT SHE  
WOULD RATHER NOT  
MAKE ANOTHER  
APPOINTMENT RIGHT  
NOW — THAT SHE WOULD  
CALL FOR ONE LATERPLEASE TALK  
TO HER AGAIN  
BEFORE WE  
LEAVE! I'LL  
BRING  
HER INI JUST DON'T  
UNDERSTAND  
HIS ZEALOT. HE  
WANTS DICK.HE REALLY BELIEVES  
HE'S ON A MISSION  
FROM GOD.IT'S MADE HIM  
VERY HIGH-STRUNG  
AND BRITTLE. EVER  
NOTICE HOW  
HE LAUGHS AT ALL  
THE WRONG  
TIMES. THE WAY NIXON  
DOES IT.WELL, I HEARD THAT  
WHEN HE WAS FOUR,  
HE WAS ATTACKED  
BY A FLOCK OF  
STARLINGS.AFTER THAT, HE  
NEVER REALLY BE-  
LIEVED WHERE HE  
STOOD ON THE FOOD  
CHAIN.HURRY, OR WE'LL  
BE LATE FOR  
THE BALL

DENNIS THE MENACE

NOBODY

BANDIT

WHAT SHE SAID  
AN HOURGLASS  
FIGURE WAS.

ANSWER: A " " OF " "

Answers Monday)



Answers

Monday)

"BUT HOW COME YOU'RE BUYIN' GRANDPA A PRESENT  
FOR FATHER'S DAY?"

T.S. Eliot came to call, and so did

# Brazil, Argentina Victorious

Peru Ties Italy, 1-1, on Diaz's Goal in 84th Minute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ALICANTE, Spain — Argentina kept its hopes alive in the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Hungary on Friday.

Meanwhile, Brazil continued to demonstrate its fluid style, defeating Scotland, 4-1, and Peru matched a 1-1 draw after a stirring second half performance against Italy.

In a game they had to win after their opening loss to Belgium, the Argentines found all their old verve and sparkle that gave them the title they won in Buenos Aires four years ago.

Argentina went to the attack from the start of the Group 3 match. The relentless pressure paid off in the 26th minute when Daniel Bertoni drove the ball past the Hungarian goalkeeper, Ferenc Mesaros. Osvaldo Ardiles took a free kick on the edge of the box and Daniel Passarella headed the ball on to Bertoni who completed the move.

Then two minutes later Diego Maradona lived up to his superstar reputation when he produced a diving header to put Argentina two goals up at the interval.

Maradona made it 3-0 for Argentina when he drove home a left-foot shot from inside the box after

running on to a pass from Kempes. Then Osvaldo Ardiles scored in the 61st minute when he snatched a loose ball after Jorge Olguin's shot had hit the Hungarian post.

Hungary pulled back one goal on in the 76th minute when Gabor Polaseki scored from the edge of the box, but it was too little too late.

Before the game, Argentine coach Cesar Menotti said: "We are playing for a place in the second round and we are going to die on our feet to achieve it."

In Seville, Scotland produced some calm, flowing moves to take the lead in the 13th minute when a right-foot shot from about 30 meters took a return pass from Gordon Strachan and drove a right-footed shot high into the net from the edge of the box.

The Brazilians now began to move forward and pressure the Scotland's and were rewarded with an equalizer in the 33rd minute. Zico scored 12 minutes from the interval with a curling free kick from just outside the penalty area around Scotland's defensive wall.

Towards the end of the first

Fourteen minutes later, Eduré up to score when he chipped over the head of Scotland's goalkeeper, Alan Rough, from inside the box.

And Falcao made it 4-1 for Brazil in the 86th minute when he hit a right-foot shot from about 30 meters that went in off the foot of the ball.

Seville's Benito Villamarín stadium was alive with different rhythms as Brazilian fans, including a professional samba band, and the Scots danced happily together in a carnival atmosphere before the Group 6 match.

In Vigo, the Peruvians, who fell behind when Bruno Conti scored in the 22nd minute, exerted unrelenting pressure after the interval and six minutes from the end Torino Diaz fired in the equalizer.

The result was the third draw in Group 1, which also includes Poland and Cameroon. But at least Friday's game provided two exciting goals after the scoreless encounters earlier in the week between Italy and Poland, and Peru and Cameroon.

After an impressive first-half performance, the Italians brought on Franco Causio for the still ineffective Paolo Rossi after the interval and concentrated on protecting their advantage.

Causio took up station in midfield and the Italians showed little restraint in checking Peru's insistent attacks. But just when it seemed they had weathered the storm, Peru did the match.

Teodosio Cubillas slammed his free kick square in front of goal instead of teeing up a shot for Juan Carlos Obregón and Diaz forced forward to drive in his shot. The ball deflected off Conti and the Italian goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, could only watch the ball sail past him into the net.

The Italians had produced something approaching their best form in the first half when they took a 1-0 lead. Giacomo Antognoni, enjoying another impressive game, released a square pass to Conti standing in front of goal and just outside the area. Conti's rising shot flashed into the top of the net, giving Ramón Quirós no chance of making the save.

Peruvian coach Efra de Padua Lima said he was delighted with the result, but Italian boss Enzo Bearzot looked dejected at the post-match news conference.

Padua Lima said: "I thought we played well in the second half and we did not deserve to lose. I was satisfied with the draw ..."

Bearzot said he had a 17-year-old in the final who deserved to be let out to play. He returned the next day when he could manage a urine sample but by then it was counted invalid as officials ruled he might have taken a drink.

The pipe-smoking Italian continued: "After the Poland-Italy match I said Italy deserved to win. But tonight I must be honest and say that Peru deserved to win."

He said he substituted Rossi at halftime because he was playing so poorly, adding "my instructions to the team at halftime was not to sit back and defend the lead. I told them to attack, but they played badly."

It begins to look as if some invisible men, the team physicians, hold the master keys. Also Brazil's dehydrated embarrassment came after a game starting at 9 p.m. What on Earth will be the toll on players such as those from England attempting three games in a week with kickoffs at 3:15 p.m.?

At least the humor has not run dry. Asked to list his team's injuries, Scottish manager Jock Easton pointed to Alan Brazil and said: "The biggest blow is that Baz can't play!"

Not only was West Germany beaten by a team inspired by Lászlo Sólyom but the victory was well earned by a team refusing to panic in defense and technically going forward.

Within hours the host country Spain began its "easy" section against the banana republic of Honduras. By the end of the evening the nation was mounting its "greatest" draw against the Hondurans. It was almost worse, for Spain took an hour to neutralize the Central Americans' seventh minute goal.

In bars and restaurants you could sense the nation's nerve ends becoming exposed. In Argentina two things would have happened. One is that everyone would lay odds on Argentina.

Soon we had other brainstorms. Jupp Derwall, the West German manager, was contemptuous: "If we lose to Argentina, we may as well go home."

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## Ghosts Haunt Kosinski

Jerzy Kosinski, the author, has denied a report published in the New York newspaper *The Village Voice* that he received "compromotional help" on his books. The newspaper asserted that two of his editorial assistants, Barbara MacKey and Richard Hayes, wrote parts of "The Devil Tree," and "Passion Play." "The ideas were all his," Mackey was quoted as saying, "but the words were often mine." Hayes added, "I would say that I combined, filtered, elevated or amplified his language" — that I invested with a certain Latinate style that was sometimes more Hayes than Kosinski." "All my books are written with one voice," Kosinski retorted in a telephone interview, "the voice I am speaking with now." He said that Mackey and Hayes were employed as proofreader and line editor and added, "I have a strong belief that they would tell you a completely different story than what they are quoted as saying." Asked if he thought his literary career had been damaged by the article, Kosinski replied, "A writer's career depends on what he writes, not on what other people write about him."

A New York City photographer may not use commercially made photographs of teen-age actress Brooke Shields, taken when she was 10, an appeals court has ruled. The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court found that Shields, 16, "could lawfully disown" the photographs taken by her mother that allowed photographer Gary Gross to "use, reuse, and/or publish or republish" the photographs. The photographer's lawyer said the ruling means "nobody can make a contract with a minor in the entertainment business . . . because the minor can disaffirm it." He said he would appeal, citing *Miss Shields*' court testimony that the photos now embarrass her, appellate Justice Sidney Asch wrote, "that the photographs 'violate a quintessential right of privacy.'

Sir Randolph Twisselton-Wykeham-Fleming, 38, and Charles Burton, 40, marooned since April on an Arctic ice floe, have tested special U.S.-made canoes that they hope will take them home from their voyage around the world. The aluminum canoes were flown onto the floe, some 250 miles north of the Norwegian island of Spitzberg. Fleming spent seven years organizing the unprecedent journey, circling the world across both the North and South poles. The British explorers have crossed the Antarctic continent for the second time in history and reached the North Pole in April after a two-month trek over the Arctic Ocean. Comparatively warm weather as they headed south again stranded them on the ice floe. They are now waiting for wide enough stretches of open water to make the canoes usable.

Like other war mothers in Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II is anxiously awaiting the return of her

## ART BUCHWALD

## Who Needs College?

WASHINGTON — "Hey, Dad, guess what? I've been accepted by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Stanford."

"That's just wonderful, son. But are you really sure you want to go to college?"

"Gosh, Dad, you always said the one thing everyone needed in life was a college education."

"I'm making conversation. I know a lot of people who are big wheels in their fields who never had a university diploma. You know my friend Sam Steg in Boston? He is one of the most successful men I know."

"And Eddie Aronson of Rockville, Md., made a decision that he could educate himself much better than any school could do it for him. The man can buy the Wharton School of Business."

"But you went to college."

"I know what you mean. I wasted four of the best years of my life studying for exams. I could have been driving a taxi then, instead of throwing my parents' money away on books and courses and dates. But just because I made a mistake is no reason you have to make the same one."

"Gee, Dad, you never told me how unhappy you were at Dartmouth."

"I didn't want you to know, because I was afraid you would think less of me. All fathers have skeletons in their closets that they try to keep from their children. Now that

Plea Issued for Used Wigs

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — A plea has gone out to British barsbers for used wigs and gowns for fledgling lawyers who can't afford to buy new the traditional regalia of the British legal profession. A powdered wig now costs about £150 (\$245) new, and black robes about £50. The Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, the barristers' professional organization, says climbing prices have resulted in a growing demand for used wigs and gowns.

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you're a man I feel I can level with you. The only reason I went to college was to stay out of the Army."

"I thought you would be pleased that I was accepted by five of the best schools in the country."

"I am, son. But just because they accepted you is no reason you have to go to any one of them. You've got a brilliant mind, and I hate to see them load it down with a lot of intellectual nonsense that could mess you up for the rest of your life. Besides, every college that has accepted you is part of the élite establishment. By the time you graduate, you'll think that you are better than everybody else. Worse still, everybody else will think the same thing. Once you get a degree from a top-flight school, it will be a marked man for the rest of your days."

"Mom wants me to go to a good college."

"All mothers want their sons to go to a good college. But that doesn't mean it's right. They think because you've been accepted in some fancy school it reflects favorably on them. It's not important what Mom wants for you. It's what you want for yourself."

"I want to go to a good school."

"You say that now because you've never been to one. You're young and idealistic and you believe that all you need to get ahead is an education. But as you grow older you'll discover it isn't the college but the man that matters. I can introduce you to graduates of every university you have been accepted at, who will tell you they have been happier being male disco dancers."

"What do you want me to do, Dad?"

"It's your decision, son. I don't want to influence you one way or the other. But if I were your age, I'd buy a backpack and hitchhike across the country. You'll learn a lot more than you will in some Ivy League institution."

\* \* \*

"Dad, can I ask you a question?"

"Yes, son."

"Are we broke?"

"We're not broke. But we will be if you go to one of those five schools."

"Okay, then I'll go to the University of Maryland. It always was my first choice."

"Thanks, son. You just saved the old plantation."

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By Paul Goldberger  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Fifty years after the opening of its first building — the 31-story tower at 1270 Avenue of the Americas — Rockefeller Center remains the nation's pre-eminent grouping of skyscrapers. Indeed, if anything, the complex is taken more seriously as a work of architecture and urban design today than it was a generation ago.

It was always respected. Now, however, it seems more to be idolized, copied by young architects and chosen by planners as the model for large-scale urban complexes.

It is curious, in a sense, that this should have happened, since Rockefeller Center was not conceived as great art — it was built as a work of commerce, and it was designed not by a genius working alone but by a committee of architects working as a consortium.

Order and Friendliness

What makes Rockefeller Center so special, if one can reduce such a complex place to a single idea, is its remarkable balance between monumentality and friendliness. Its buildings are sheathed in Indiana limestone and arranged in formal, Beaux Arts order. But their street fronts and lobbies are filled with shops and cafés, and their focus is on a plaza and skating rink surrounded by flapping flags.

To the center's designers — the firms of Rembrandt & Hofmeister, Corbett, Harrison & MacMurray, and Hood & Fouilhoux — there was no contradiction between the desire to create a formal and ordered place and the desire to create something that architects today, with far more pretension, would call a "people place."

The center was originally conceived as a commercial complex around a new home for the Metropolitan Opera, but the Depression quashed that idea. This led to the withdrawal of the opera company's architect, Renzo Piano, and to the recasting of the project by John D. Rockefeller Jr. into a more purely commercial venture under the guidance of architects who, ironically, ended up being at least as sensitive as Piano had been to public needs.

But the end of the 1920s was a turning point aesthetically as much as financially. The center's architects were sympathetic to modernism but respectful of the

## Rockefeller Center Turns a Model 50

conservative impulse as well, and they were ideally suited to make of this place a blend between the modernistic lines of the developing new skyscraper style and classical order.

If there was any dominant piece in the making of the design, it was Raymond Hood, the gifted shaper of skyscrapers who had been co-architect of the Daily News and Chicago Tribune buildings and had completed the blue-green International Style McGraw-Hill Building just as Rockefeller Center was coming into its own. Hood's talents meshed with the organizational skills of Wallace K. Harrison, who remained the center's prime architectural adviser until shortly before his death last year at 81.

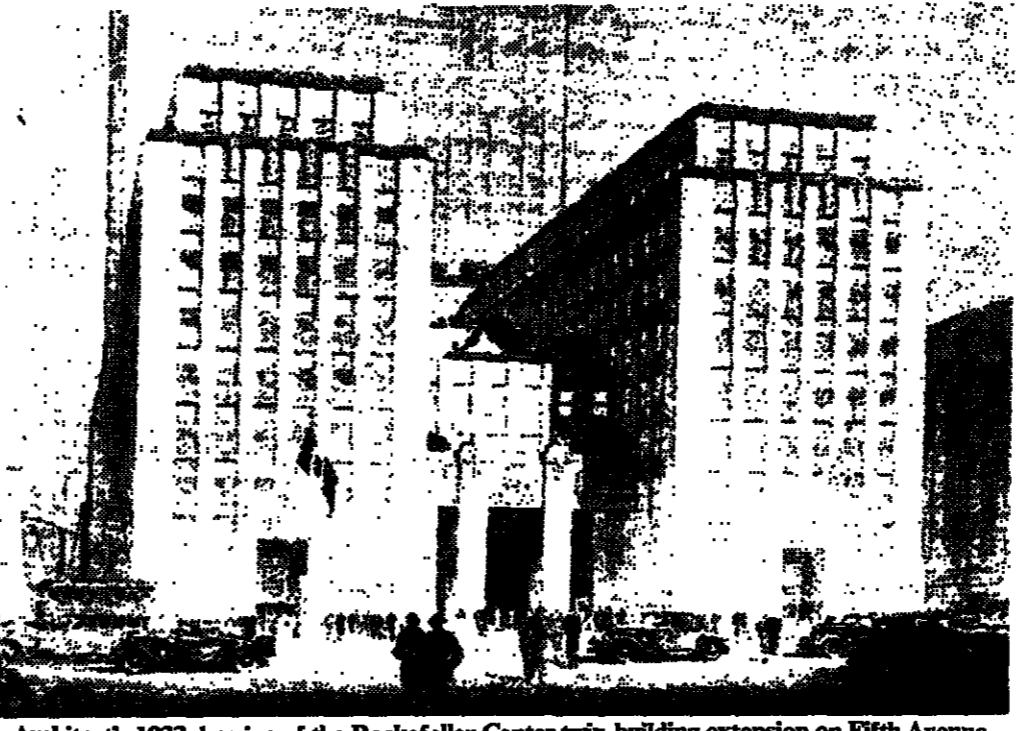
What this collaboration yielded architecturally was a set of limestone buildings with dramatic profiles marked by crisp setbacks. The facades of all the original buildings were identical, with cast-aluminum spandrel panels between the windows making for strong vertical lines.

But the sizes and shapes were

altogether different — the RCA Building, the 70-story centerpiece, is an immense slab, its form made sumptuous by its mounting setbacks; the International Building is smaller and bulkier; the other towers slightly smaller still, and arranged so that their shapes form a pinwheel around the central plaza.

The central plaza was not conceived originally as a skating rink; it was to be a below-ground entrance to the center's shopping concourse. But it soon became clear that holes in the ground do not work well as conventional plazas at all, and the rink was invented as a means of turning that space into a piece of theater. Luck was again on Rockefeller Center's side: The rink works so well that it is hard to believe that it was not part of the original plan.

But the plan of the center was not more appreciated by its own guardians, they could not be more appreciated now. A survey by the American Institute of Architects put Rockefeller Center among the buildings in the United States most admired by architects, and student drafting boards are full of imitations, both good and bad.



Architect's 1933 drawing of the Rockefeller Center twin-building extension on Fifth Avenue.

the mistakes, and it incorporated the best aspects of all the early plans. It also included several theaters, of which one, the 6,000-seat Radio City Music Hall, is the city's triumphal palace of Art Deco design.

The popularity of the center as an office and commercial area was so enormous that the Rockefeller family expanded it beyond the original 14-building plan.

The newer buildings were not only poorer as works of urban design, they also lacked the architectural detail and lively integration of art and architecture that marked the original Rockefeller Center complex — which contains murals by José María Sert and sculpture by Paul Manship, Gaston Lachaise and Isamu Noguchi. There is art in the newer buildings, but little of it manages to engage in the graceful dialogue with the architecture that occurs in the older structures.

But if the lessons of this complex were not understood by its own guardians, they could not be more appreciated now. A survey by the American Institute of Architects put Rockefeller Center among the buildings in the United States most admired by architects, and student drafting boards are full of imitations, both good and bad.

Author Graham Greene said Friday a French court has ordered seizure of his latest book, "Accuse," an exposé of alleged corruption and underworld activities in the Mediterranean city of Nice. Greene also is being sued by his publisher, Daniel Guy, a central figure in the book, whose publishers say it has sold 17,000 copies in Britain and France since May 27. Reached by telephone at his home in Antibes, Greene said he had no comment on the lawsuit, adding, "That will come out at the trial."

"But there is something even more interesting," he said. "A judgment was made last Tuesday in Nice for seizure of the book for invasion of privacy of the individuals involved. The seizure would apply to all copies in France, I believe," Greene added. "No attempt was made to give me advance warning that the judgment was coming so that I could be there. Besides Greene, the suit names The Bodley Head, publisher of the book, and The Sunday Times of London, which published large extracts."

Like other war mothers in Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II is anxiously awaiting the return of her

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